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## U.S. Plans to Exceed Limits of SALT-2; Soviet Will Respond

### LATE NEWS

#### Mortars Injure Ulster Civilians

BELFAST (UPI) — Mortar shells fired at a police station in the border town of Newry over-shot their mark Thursday and struck homes and offices, injuring 25 persons, police said.

No one claimed responsibility for the shelling, but police said they suspected the outlawed Irish Republican Army, which is trying to drive the British out of Northern Ireland. Police said 25 persons, ranging from a 4-year-old girl to an 80-year-old man, had been injured in the attack. Four were seriously hurt.

### INSIDE TODAY



A bloodied student after clashes at a Paris protest against proposed education changes. Page 12.

### GENERAL NEWS

Israel jets bombed ELO camps during fighting for a strategic village in southern Lebanon. Page 2.

A South African court acquitted three of 22 black defendants in one of the country's longest political trials. Page 8.

### WEEKEND

Beginning today, the Weekend and Travel sections will run on alternate Fridays. This week, Weekend. Page 9.

### BUSINESS/FINANCE

West Germany's surplus on current account expanded in October. Page 13.

## 2 Arabs Convicted In Berlin

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service  
BONN — West Germany ordered the expulsion of three Syrian diplomats and downgraded its relations with Damascus on Thursday, a day after a West Berlin court convicted two Arabs for a bomb blast in the city in March and implicated Syrian officials in the plot.

The three Western powers responsible for West Berlin effectively banned "certain Syrian citizens" from entering the Western side of the divided city. Diplomatic sources said the measures affected 34 Syrians but not the Syrian ambassador to East Berlin, Fayal Sammak.

Under a similar measure in April, Libyan diplomats in East Berlin were banned from West Berlin after an explosion in a discotheque that killed three persons and injured more than 200.

## Philippines, Rebels Sign 60-Day Cease-Fire Pact

By Keith B. Richburg

Washington Post Service  
MANILA — President Corason C. Aquino's government signed a truce agreement with Communist insurgents Thursday.

Government negotiators and representatives of the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military wing, the New People's Army, appeared together in public for the first time to sign two separate documents covering immunity guarantees for the rebel negotiators and outlining details of the 60-day cease-fire.

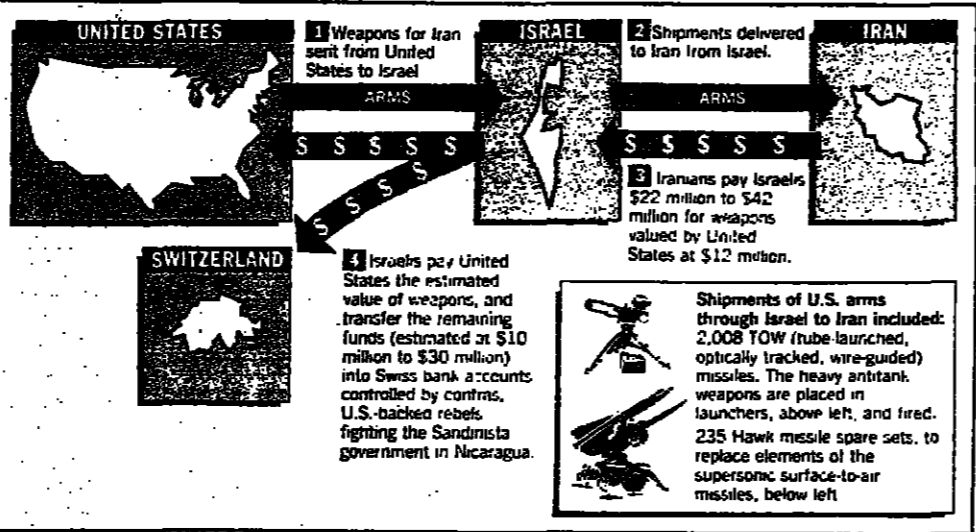
The cease-fire in the 17-year guerrilla war is set to begin Dec. 10 and last through Feb. 2, the scheduled date of the plebiscite on a Philippine constitution. It may be extended after that if both sides agree.

After the signing, Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, who led the government team, exchanged hugs with Saturrino Ocampo, the chief spokesman for the outlawed Communist Party.

"Our mutual hope, as we sign this document, is that both sides can make it work and that it will



President Ronald Reagan defers questions to Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d after announcing two security officials will leave. Inset, the men who will review the National Security Council, from left: John G. Tower, Edmund S. Muskie, and Brent Scowcroft.



The White House has given this explanation of how money from Iran reached the 'contras.'

## U.S. Foreign Policy Is a Casualty of the Scandal

### Irreparable Damage To Presidency Feared

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — After six years of seeming invulnerability, President Ronald Reagan has been grievously damaged by the crisis over secret arms shipments to Iran.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

Leading Republican and Democratic politicians agree the disclosure of a diversion of funds to the Nicaraguan rebel cause and the departure of two White House aides have probably hurt the administration more than it helped. Some think the damage may be irreparable.

A week of almost unrelieved criticism of Mr. Reagan's secret decision to send arms to Iran and of startling public bickering among administration officials, has created the image of a president isolated, stuck with an unpopular policy and uncharacteristically defensive.

The disclosures Tuesday produced a sensation in Washington unmatched, perhaps, since the days of the Watergate crisis.

"There is probably no smoking gun here," said a man who served in the White House during the Watergate years. "But there is a new mess in Washington, if not a new Watergate. There will be a whole string of fresh disclosures in the months to come, and that will throw the administration off stride."

"It will hurt the effort in Nicaragua," he said. "It will hurt the campaign against ter-

minology, a survey conducted Wednesday in key world capitals by Washington Post correspondents suggests.

As a result, many other nations are assessing new courses of action they should take in a changed international environment that will be less predictable and less dominated by the case in recent years, according to foreign officials and opinion makers contacted in this survey.

The Soviet Union appears to be positioning itself to try to extract advantage on two fronts from the Reagan administration's troubles, initial indications in Moscow suggest.

Soviet officials are emphasizing that the events in Washington confirm the United States is a confused, even unreliable negotiator.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

Union and new problems for Ronald Reagan's closest friends abroad.

The turmoil is raising tentative but clearly formed expectations among America's allies and its rivals overseas of a weakened presidency and a much more assertive congressional role in foreign affairs during the next two

See REAGAN, Page 12

## U.S. Expands Inquiry Of Iranian Arms Deal; Reagan Chooses Panel

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service  
SANTA BARBARA, California — The Justice Department has expanded its inquiry of the Iran weapons shipments into a full-scale criminal investigation, according to Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d. Justice Department officials said Wednesday that the inquiry, which began over the weekend with Mr. Meese and a handful of his assistants, has been enlarged to include the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Up to \$30 million in funds from the Iranian arms deal were secretly funneled to the Nicaraguan rebel cause, officials have said.

In Washington, a department official said that the investigation would be a wide-ranging inquiry that could include interviews abroad and the presentation of evidence to a federal grand jury.

The move transforms what began as a fact-finding exercise for President Ronald Reagan into a formal inquiry assigned to the Justice Department's Criminal Division and under Mr. Meese's supervision.

An unidentified White House official told United Press International on Thursday that Donald T. Regan, the White House chief of staff, had approved details of the operation to sell arms to Iran and divert the profits to Nicaraguan rebels. There was no separate confirmation and a White House spokesman, Dan Howard, said that Mr. Regan denied the allegation.

[The official, who spoke on the condition of anonymity, told UPI: "Regan approved the concept of using Iran funds to finance the contras," as the rebels are known. "And he was informed every time

there was a development — such as when the Iranians responded to an overture."

[He said Mr. Regan had informed about the operation "every step of the way," by Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, the president's national security adviser who resigned Tuesday, and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, a member of the National Security Council staff who was said to have organized the operation.]

Meanwhile, President Reagan announced Wednesday the appointment of a three-member review board, headed by former Sen-

ator John G. Tower, a Republican of Texas, and including Edmund S. Muskie, a former secretary of state, and Brent Scowcroft, who was President Gerald R. Ford's national security adviser.

The panel will investigate the proper role of Mr. Regan's own National Security Council.

The appointments came a day after Mr. Regan accepted the resignation of Admiral Poindexter and dismissed Colonel North.

Mr. Tower's appointment to the review board raised immediate opposition in Congress because of his

See INQUIRY, Page 12

## Israel Proposed Sale To U.S., Aides Assert

By Paul Taylor

Reuters



Oliver L. North in Washington on Thursday. He reportedly shredded papers on the arms sale. Page 12.

TEL AVIV — Israel initiated the sale of U.S. arms to Iran and the shipments predated and far exceeded the limited arrangement admitted to so far by President Ronald Reagan, senior defense sources said Thursday.

With Washington's knowledge, Israel had shipped anti-tank missiles, machine guns, aircraft spare parts, radar equipment, ammunition and communications gear to Tehran in a series of deals for at least two years, the sources added.

They said the arms, including weapons captured by Israel in Lebanon and earlier Middle East wars, were taken from the Israeli military's surplus stores. In return, the United States supplied Israel with newer equipment.

The sources said it was Israel — not the United States — that proposed the Iran arms deal.

To maintain secrecy, the deals bypassed the Defense Ministry's normal arms export channels and were handled by Amiram Nir, a counterterrorism adviser to Shimon Peres, who was then prime minister, and a senior Defense Ministry aide, the sources said.

President Reagan said last week he authorized the transfer of a limited shipment of defensive weapons to Iran in an attempt to build ties with moderates in the Islamic republic's leadership and gain the release of U.S. hostages held by pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon.

Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d said the U.S. Defense Department released arms worth \$12 million, which Israeli middlemen sold

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## Poll Finds Deep Skepticism of Reagan

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — A nationwide poll by ABC News shows deepening skepticism among the American public about President Ronald Reagan's explanations of the Iran operation. Nearly half of the respondents said they believed Mr. Reagan knew from the start of the diversion of funds to the Nicaraguan rebels.

The poll, released Wednesday, showed that Mr. Reagan's job-approval rating had fallen another 4 percentage points, to 53 percent, since his news conference last week.

The telephone survey, conducted

Tuesday night after the disclosure of the Nicaraguan link on Tuesday, had a margin of error of plus or minus 5 percentage points.

According to the poll, 44 percent of Americans believe Mr. Reagan knew from the beginning that money from the Iran arms sale was being diverted to the rebels, who are known as "contras."

The poll found that 18 percent believed he learned about it after it was begun but before this week, 34 percent believed he did not know before this week that the money had been diverted, and 4 percent had no opinion.

Mr. Reagan's public approval rating has not been so low since the controversy over deploying marines in Lebanon in September 1983.

However, 68 percent of those questioned agreed with the statement that Mr. Reagan may have made mistakes in this particular instance but that it does not raise major questions about his ability to run the country.

Only 26 percent agreed with the statement that Mr. Reagan is not in control of his presidency and that the situation raises major questions about his ability to govern.



Adolfo Calero Portocarrero

### RELATED ARTICLES

- A "contra" leader, Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, denied receiving funds from the Iran deal. Page 6.
- Iranian leaders were elated by the uproar in Washington and felt they had scored a propaganda coup, analysts said. Page 6.
- Swiss officials said the transfers of funds to "contras" probably were legal, but that they had no way of tracking them. Page 6.
- Astonished lawmakers wonder if President Reagan knew. Page 3.
- The search for Admiral John M. Poindexter's successor emphasizes experience in foreign affairs and a nonconfrontational style. Page 3.
- Messages monitored by the National Security Agency reportedly held clues to the secret "contra" funds. Page 3.

## Gorbachev Takes SDI Fight to India

### Assailing Plan as 'Voracious Monster,' He Wins Applause

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Mikhail S. Gorbachev, bringing his campaign against President Ronald Reagan's space-based defense plan to India, denounced it Thursday as a "voracious monster" derived from a "fundamentally inhumane" concept.

In some of the toughest language he has used against the Strategic Defense Initiative, the Soviet leader accused the United States of an "arrogance of power" in proceeding with the project. He called on India and other developing countries to join in opposing it.

"Many people everywhere are legitimately wondering why, by virtue of what right, should the whole world be held hostage to the SDI," Mr. Gorbachev declared. "One may ask, where will the United States, with its \$2-trillion national debt, obtain the resources to finance it?"

Mr. Gorbachev's comments at a Soviet cultural center came on the third day of his four-day visit to India. The trip has given him the opportunity to take his themes to the developing world for the first

time since his meeting with Mr. Reagan at Reykjavik last month ended in disagreement over SDI.

In a subsequent speech to members of Parliament, the Soviet leader called for the creation of an international center to carry out research and development in space at the specific request of developing countries.

As has been the case repeatedly during his visit, Mr. Gorbachev's audience appeared highly receptive to his appeals. Members of Parliament applauded and pounded their desks in agreement.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi had earlier reiterated his own opposition to the Strategic Defense Initiative. On Tuesday, the day that Mr. Gorbachev arrived, he hailed the Soviet leader as a "crusader for peace."

The meetings between the two leaders culminated in a series of agreements signed Thursday, including an accord for \$1 billion in economic assistance for the construction of power plants and industrial modernization projects over the next few years.

The new aid package goes be-

yond an agreement on a separate \$700-million package that was signed after a visit by Mr. Gandhi to the Soviet Union last year.

Under the new accord, the Soviet Union is expected to help finance a larger share of various industrial projects. In addition, the package calls for Moscow to develop entire projects on its own and turn them over to India afterward.

Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Gorbachev also issued a declaration calling for "complete destruction of nuclear arsenals before the end of this century."

The statement, which they entitled the "Delhi Declaration," also called for barring all weapons from outer space, banning nuclear weapons tests and chemical weapons and reducing conventional arms.

Mr. Gorbachev has made no reference during his visit to specific contentious issues in the region, such as Pakistan and Afghanistan.

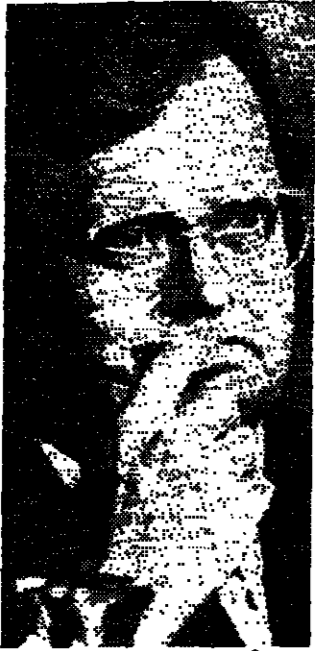
But he called for "confidence-building measures in the military field" related to Asia and the Indian and Pacific oceans, including prior notifications of military maneuvers.



Ramon Mitra, left, the government negotiator, and his Communist counterpart, Saturrino Ocampo, hugging each other Thursday after signing the cease-fire agreement.

See TRUCE, Page 12

# Amid Doubts by Public and Military, Lange Defends Anti-Nuclear Stand



David Lange

By Michael Richardson  
*International Herald Tribune*  
WELLINGTON, New Zealand — Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand says his Labor government will not change its anti-nuclear policy despite evidence of serious public and military concern over a cut in defense ties with the United States.

He has no second thoughts, he said in an interview recently, about the decision to ban nuclear-armed and nuclear-powered vessels from New Zealand's waters.

The United States says the ban conflicts with Wellington's obligations under the 1951 ANZUS treaty, which links the two countries and Australia in a mutual defense pact.

A poll taken in the spring showed that 52 percent of the New Zealand public wanted the country to abide by the terms of the accord. The Defense Ministry also expressed concern about being cut out of the treaty, saying the armed forces would suffer from not participating in joint exercises with the United States and that timely logistical support was becoming harder to obtain.

Mr. Lange said action by the U.S. Congress and President Ronald Reagan in August to offer substi-

dized sales of wheat to the Soviet Union and sugar to China, despite strong protests by Australia, showed that the United States put self-interest ahead of loyalty to a treaty partner.

The offer, he said, "reinforced in New Zealanders' minds the stance we had taken."

New Zealanders were no longer "under an illusion that we have an inevitable protector and automatic guarantor" in the United States, he said.

Another senior New Zealand official, who asked not to be identified, said Thursday that recent revelations about U.S. arms deals with Iran had further undermined Washington's reputation as a reliable and credible ally.

Mr. Lange, who argues that ANZUS is a non-nuclear treaty, said his government would be ready to resume conventional defense cooperation with the United States if New Zealand's policy were accepted.

In the meantime, he added, New Zealand was seeking closer military ties with its other ANZUS partner, Australia, and with Canada.

Mr. Lange announced recently that the foreign minister of Australia, Bill Hayden, would visit

New Zealand next month to review cooperation between the two countries.

Last week, Defense Minister Frank O'Flynn and other senior New Zealand officials met in Australia with their counterparts on how the two countries could intensify collaboration in defense of the South Pacific.

In response to Wellington's ban on access by nuclear vessels, the United States last year ended combined military exercises with New Zealand and sharply reduced the flow of intelligence information and other military cooperation. In August, the United States formally suspended its security obligations to New Zealand under the ANZUS treaty.

About 40 percent of the U.S. Navy is nuclear-powered and, for security reasons, the Pentagon will not disclose which of its ships and submarines carry nuclear weapons.

Britain, which is also a nuclear power and military partner of New Zealand's in the Asia-Pacific region, has said it will not make any warship visits to New Zealand or take part in joint exercises in New Zealand waters while the Labor government's policy remains in force.

The Labor Party was embarrassed by the issue

in July, when a four-member committee appointed by Mr. Lange published a report that found public opinion in New Zealand deeply divided and confused over the issues of nuclear access and alliance with the United States.

It said a poll taken in April and May showed that 72 percent of the respondents wanted New Zealand to be in an alliance with larger countries, while 73 percent, many of them the same people, wanted nuclear-free military arrangements.

However, when asked to choose between an ANZUS with nuclear ships and no participation in ANZUS, New Zealanders supported by 52 percent to 44 percent the ANZUS arrangements in force before Labor won office in July 1984.

Jim Bolger, leader of the main opposition group, the National Party, said Monday that full membership in ANZUS was the only way for New Zealand to guarantee its security.

He said that his party would reverse the policy of preventing U.S. warships from docking in New Zealand. General elections are scheduled to take place in New Zealand by September.

The Defense Ministry's concerns, made in a statement last month to a parliamentary commit-

tee, were that the military isolation imposed on New Zealand had hurt the armed forces.

For example, it said, the time required to obtain spare parts and other logistic support from the United States had increased significantly.

"Inability to exercise and train with U.S. forces," the Defense Ministry said, "will lead to a general decline in knowledge of wider military affairs, especially of military operations at the higher levels, and to a loss in professional standards."

The gap could be bridged only partly by increased defense cooperation with Australia, it added.

Mr. Lange made a strong appeal earlier this month for greater regional self-sufficiency in military matters. He said that Australia and New Zealand shared vital strategic interests and that these would grow in importance as economic ties between the two countries expanded.

Australia and New Zealand, he said, "together have the ability to deal with any possible threat to our interests which may emerge from within our region."

That ability, he added, did not depend "on the intervention of any outside power."

## Israeli Jets Attack Guerrilla Camps During Battle for Strategic Village

TEL AVIV — Israeli aircraft bombed Palestinian guerrilla targets south of the port of Sidon on Thursday, an army spokeswoman said.

She said the bases belonged to the Palestine Liberation Organization and other guerrilla groups that she declined to identify.

"All our planes returned safely to base and pilots reported accurate hits," she said.

It was 17th Israeli air raid on Lebanon this year under a policy that Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin says is aimed at preventing Palestinian gunmen from re-establishing bases there.

The raid came as Palestinians and Shiite Moslem Amal militiamen battled for control of the strategic hilltop village of Maghdoush, overlooking the Ain al Helweh refugee camp.

In Damascus, Palestinian and Lebanese representatives agreed to end the fighting in southern Lebanon, according to Khaled Abdel-Majid, spokesman for the Syrian-backed Palestine National Salvation Front. He said details would be announced Friday.

In Lebanon, police said at least six Israeli warplanes hit positions near the Ain al Helweh camp.

Western military sources in Tel Aviv said Israel was concerned about the strength of PLO forces in the area.

Last week the Israeli Navy captured a group of PLO guerrillas in boats of the Lebanese coast, and the air force bombed Palestinian targets in the Sidon area three times in five days.

In Sidon, Amal said it had won complete control of the Maghdoush area after heavy fighting with Palestinian guerrillas.

The militia claim, broadcast by local radio stations, was denied by Palestinian sources, who said the two sides were still locked in battle.

The force of 165 men is the first of three Swedish squads to join the UN Interim Force in Lebanon in the next two weeks.

Lieutenant Colonel Christian Harleman, the head of a UN military training school in Sweden, said the contingent would take over the duties of French troops who are leaving the area. The Swedish unit will eventually comprise 485 troops, Colonel Harleman said.

On Wednesday, the United Nations announced a redeployment of its forces in Lebanon involving the withdrawal of nearly 900 French troops.

in the latest stage in the reorganization of United Nations peacekeeping forces in the region. Reuters reported from Stockholm.



Two Palestinians took cover behind a building near Maghdoush during fighting for control of the strategic village.

## TRIAL: Verdict in Berlin

(Continued from Page 1)

years in prison and Mr. Salameh to 13.

In summing up the case against the two Arabs, Hans Henke, the presiding judge, said the court found "credible" the defendants' testimony that the bombing had been discussed in Damascus with a Syrian intelligence officer and a suitcase bomb given to Mr. Hasi at the Syrian embassy in East Berlin.

"West Germany considers the involvement of Syrian agencies, as found in the Berlin court's decision of Nov. 26, to be in contempt of fundamental rules governing relations between states," Mr. Ost said.

Mr. Ost did not name the three diplomats being expelled. The reduction of the military mission from four to two persons brings it to the same size as the West German Embassy in Damascus.

The chancellor's spokesman said that Bonn also intended to raise the issue of Syrian involvement in terrorist attacks in West Berlin with the East German Communist authorities.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Iran Says 200 Killed in Iraqi Attacks

MANAMA, Bahrain (Reuters) — Iran said Wednesday that more than 200 people were killed in Iraqi air raids on its western cities of Andimeshk and Dezful and the two sides in the Gulf war blamed the other for an attack on an offshore oil platform in the United Arab Emirates on Tuesday.

In the United Arab Emirates, the government said the attack had killed at least six persons, wounded 26 and shut down its Abu al-Bukhoosih oil field off Abu Dhabi aggravated regional danger. Iraq blamed Iraq for the raid, but an Iraqi Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Iraq was responsible.

Iraq, meanwhile, buried the 53 victims of an Iranian missile attack on Baghdad on Tuesday, the most destructive of six on the Iraqi capital this year. Iraq also said that six persons were killed in Iranian air and artillery attacks on the southern port of Basra and the northern town of Arbil.

### Soviet Calls Kohl Remark 'Monstrous'

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Communist Party newspaper Pravda has assailed Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany over his recent comparison of Mikhail S. Gorbachev with the Nazi propagandist Joseph Goebbels, accusing Mr. Kohl of harboring "primitively hostile" toward the Soviet Union and East Germany.

In an unsigned article which analysts said was a clear reflection of top-level Kremlin thinking, Pravda said Wednesday that Mr. Kohl's statement, in an interview with the U.S. magazine Newsweek, was "monstrous and immoral," and had "poisoned" Soviet-West German relations.

Newsweek quoted Mr. Kohl as saying of Mr. Gorbachev: "He is a modern Communist leader who knows something about public relations, Goebbels, one of those responsible for the crimes of the Hitler era, was an expert in public relations, too." Mr. Kohl later said the interview was an "incorrect account" and had created a "false impression."

### Bokassa Trial Recessed for 3 Weeks

BANGUI, Central African Republic (AP) — Jean-Bedel Bokassa, the former president and emperor of the Central African Republic, was granted a three-week delay in his trial on a long list of alleged crimes committed during his 14-year reign.

After a four-hour opening session Wednesday, the trial was postponed for "further investigation" at the request of both prosecution and defense lawyers. It will resume Dec. 15.

President Andre Kolingba's government has indicated that a death sentence against Mr. Bokassa is likely to be commuted to life imprisonment if he is condemned a second time. He received a first death sentence in absentia in 1980 on 14 charges, including embezzling state funds, mass murder and cannibalism.

### New Mexico Blocks Death Sentences

SANTA FE, New Mexico (LAT) — Governor Toney Anaya has commuted all the death sentences in New Mexico to life imprisonment, and urged the abolition of capital punishment. He is the first U.S. governor to issue such an order since 1970.

"Let us put an end to this macabre national death march," Mr. Anaya said Wednesday at a news conference. "It is inhumane, immoral, anti-God and is incompatible with an enlightened society."

Mr. Anaya's action spared five inmates, all convicted murderers, from death by lethal injection. He commuted their sentences despite polls indicating that 75 percent of the voters in New Mexico thought murderers should be executed.

### Environmental Pact Signed in Pacific

TOKYO (WP) — After five years of negotiations, officials from 16 countries, including the United States, New Zealand and France, have reached agreement on a treaty to protect the environment in the South Pacific.

Under the terms of the pact, which was approved Tuesday by delegates meeting on New Caledonia, France would continue its nuclear testing at Mururoa atoll, but the region would remain free of dumping or storage of radioactive waste.

William H. Mansfield, deputy executive director of the United Nations Environmental Program, which sponsored the negotiations, said the treaty "commits the governments and the independent states to prevent, reduce and control pollution in the South Pacific area."

### For the Record

A Tel Aviv court released on bail Thursday Archbishop Shabe Ajamian, former chancellor of the Armenian patriarchate in Jerusalem, who was detained three weeks ago on suspicion of bribery in obtaining Israeli identity papers for Palestinians, police said. (Reuters)

In a judicial nomination expected to start a shift in direction for California's Supreme Court, Governor George Deukmejian on Wednesday named Associate Justice Malcolm Lucas, his former law partner, to succeed Rose Elizabeth Bird as chief justice. The court has had a liberal majority for about three decades. (NYT)

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## Ariane Plans Launching for March

By Axel Krause  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — The next launching of the European rocket Ariane has been tentatively scheduled for March, but the exact timing will depend on correcting a fault in the ignition system, Frederic d'Allest, chairman of ArianeSpace, said Thursday.

A commission of inquiry has identified the fault in the ignition as the main cause of Ariane's failure in after the launching on May 30. The third stage of the rocket failed to fire, sending the rocket flying out of control over the Atlantic.

Once the program resumes, Mr. d'Allest said in an interview,

Ariane will be the only Western rocket available for launching of civilian satellites until 1989 at the earliest.

ArianeSpace is a French-led consortium that builds, markets and launches the rocket at the French space center in Kourou, French Guiana. China and the Soviet Union also have offered launching facilities, but have attracted few customers.

Mr. d'Allest confirmed reports in Washington that the U.S. Air Force about the eventual launching of several global positioning system satellites, which are used in the navigation of U.S. military planes.

With a private American launching industry expected to emerge

around 1990, ArianeSpace predicts that the United States will once again be its main competitor.

President Ronald Reagan ordered the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in August to phase out the launching of commercial satellites from space shuttles.

The commission of inquiry on the Ariane failure, which consists of eight West European space and business executives, is expected to present its conclusions Friday to a joint meeting of ArianeSpace and the European Space Agency.

When the Ariane rocket veered out of control May 30, officials immediately ordered the destruction of the rocket and its \$90-million satellite cargo.

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**Tunis Jails Son Of Exiled Official On Fraud Charges**

TUNIS — The son of former Prime Minister Mohammed Mzali has been sentenced to 10 years of hard labor for embezzling public funds, official newspapers reported Thursday.

The papers said Mokhtar Mzali, who was arrested shortly before his father fled Tunisia in September, was sentenced by a Tunis court on Wednesday after being convicted of defrauding the state milk marketing firm STIL, which he headed.

L'Action, the daily newspaper of the ruling Destourian Socialist Party, and the pro-government La Presse said that two other men were sentenced with Mr. Mzali.

Mohammed Kooli, a former director of a supermarket chain, was sentenced to seven years of hard labor for embezzling public funds, and Abdelmajid Hamrouni was sentenced to a year in prison for breach of trust. Each man also was fined 150,000 dinars (\$175,000).

Mr. Mzali's father, who was dismissed as prime minister in July, was sentenced last month in absentia to a year in prison for illegally crossing the Tunisian border.

REPERCUSSIONS OF THE IRAN DEAL: Amid doubts of legality, a determination to investigate

Legislators, Stunned, Predict a Halt To 'Contra' Aid and Vow an Inquiry

By Steven V. Roberts  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—Congressional leaders have expressed astonishment at the disclosures about U.S. dealings with Iran and have vowed to investigate the Reagan administration's actions. The leaders asserted Tuesday and Wednesday that several laws had probably been violated when the funds paid by Iran for weapons were transferred to the Nicaraguan rebels. The leaders also said that Congress probably would approve legislation next year cutting off aid to the Nicaraguan rebels and see to it that the naming of Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter's replacement as national security adviser would have to be confirmed by the Senate. But the biggest question in Congress was whether President Ronald Reagan and his chief aides had known about the operation. Representative Jim Wright, the Texas Democrat who will become

the House majority leader in January, voiced skepticism about the White House's statement that Admiral Poindexter was the highest-ranking official to know about the operation. "It defies logic," Mr. Wright said Tuesday, to believe that such a critical policy decision was made at such a low level. "Surely someone else had to be involved," he said. "The president should have been aware. If nobody knew of it, that in itself is a confession of a great void in the execution of our foreign policy." Senator John F. Kerry, Democrat of Massachusetts, charged Wednesday that Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d and the Justice Department had for months shunted aside allegations of illegal transactions involving the Nicaraguan rebels. He also charged that the Justice Department could not be trusted to conduct a thorough inquiry into the secret money transfers that were disclosed this week.

"It's like having the fox guard the chicken coop," Mr. Kerry said. Because the Democrats regained control of the Senate in elections earlier this month, they will be in a position to subject the Reagan administration to much closer scrutiny than in the past. Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, who will become chairman of the Armed Services Committee in January, said that Congress was likely to retaliate against the White House. The most likely target, he said, is the president's plan to aid the Nicaraguan rebels. The rebels were allotted \$100 million in aid by Congress last summer, but only \$60 million has been sent so far. The other \$40 million, which is to be spent on supplying "heavy weapons," could be blocked by Congress when it returns in January. But such a resolution would be subject to a presidential veto. The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff confirmed Tuesday that he had not been consulted or officially



Representative Jim Wright

informed about the covert shipment of American arms to Iran and that he only learned about the operation by chance earlier this year. "I have not been consulted," Admiral William J. Crowe Jr. told the House Armed Services Committee in his first public comment on the subject. Admiral Crowe declined to say how he found out about the covert operation.

On Capitol Hill, a Look at the Legal Side

By George Lardner Jr.  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—Legal experts and critics of the Reagan administration say they feel sure there are more than enough criminal statutes on the books to provide for prosecution in the international transactions that transformed U.S. arms for Iran into \$10 million to \$30 million worth of cash for the rebels in Nicaragua. The dealings "raise the real possibility that officials at the highest levels of the executive branch have violated federal law," the House Judiciary Committee chairman, Peter W. Rodino Jr., Democrat of New Jersey, and Representative Dan Glickman, Democrat of Kansas, said in a letter to Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d. According to Mr. Meese, Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, the key National Security Council staff member involved in the secret operation, "knew precisely" about the arrangement. Under the arrangement, Israeli intermediaries evidently marked up the prices on \$12 million worth of arms that they shipped to Iran and then funneled

the profit to Swiss bank accounts for the rebels, known as "contras," fighting the Sandinists in Nicaragua. There was widespread agreement that this violated the spirit and probably the letter of the Boland Amendment that remained in effect in varying forms from October 1984 to last month. The amendment was aimed at barring the Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Department and "any other agency or entity of the United States involved in intelligence activities" from using any funds—other than those explicitly allocated by Congress—to support, directly or indirectly, military or paramilitary operations in Nicaragua. Representative John Conyers Jr., Democrat of Michigan and chairman of the House Judiciary subcommittee on criminal justice, said that he had four statutes in mind that he intends to mention to the Justice Department next week in a formal report. One of the statutes was used in

the trial of top aides of President Richard M. Nixon during the 1974 Watergate trial. It is the "catchall" federal conspiracy law prohibiting two or more persons from conspiring "either to commit any offense against the United States, or to defraud the United States or any agency thereof in any manner or for any purpose." Profits Outside Law? The Los Angeles Times reported from Washington: "A central question" one official said of the profit earned on the arms sales to Iran, "is: 'Did the profit belong to the U.S. government?' He said the answer may be no. The Foreign Assistance Act prohibits the spending of any appropriated monies by or on behalf of the CIA for foreign covert operations without the president's specific approval. But because the funds that Mr. Meese estimated had been funneled to the contras were furnished by the Iranian arms buyers, the

funds were not necessarily governed by the act. That view, at first impression, was shared by Justice Department officials Tuesday. Senators cited at least two other laws that they said were probably violated. They were: • The Arms Export Control Act, which requires Congress to be notified of all transfers of American arms, even by third countries. • The National Security Act, which includes a provision requiring the president to notify Congress of all covert operations by the U.S. government, either in advance or in a "timely" fashion.

List Narrows On Replacing Poindexter

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS—The list of candidates to replace Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, who resigned this week as head of the White House's National Security Council, has been narrowed to several men, according to U.S. officials in Washington. The prime qualities sought, the officials said in telephone interviews, include experience in international affairs, a nonconfrontational style and credentials recognized both by Congress and U.S. allies and adversaries abroad. They said that the top contenders include: • John G. Tower, a Republican senator from Texas until 1984, he played a strong role in defense issues. • Brent Scowcroft, a retired air force lieutenant general with close ties to former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, he headed the National Security Council for two years during the Ford administration. • David M. Abshire, the U.S. delegate to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. He has forged a caucus in the U.S. Congress supporting the alliance and has won European support for key Reagan administrative initiatives. Other names under consideration, according to these sources, include Bobby Ray Inman, former deputy head of the Central Intelligence Agency, who is about to retire as head of Microelectronics & Computer Technology Corp.; and John F. Lehman Jr., secretary of the navy, who has obtained funds for an ambitious expansion of the fleet. Among the other candidates are Max M. Kampelman, the chief U.S. arms negotiator at Geneva; Kenneth L. Adelman, head of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarma-



David M. Abshire

ment Agency; Paul Laxalt, who is retiring as a Republican senator from Nevada; and William G. Hyland, a former aide to Mr. Kissinger who edits the journal Foreign Affairs. The new security adviser will play a key role in maintaining presidential authority in international affairs amid consternation among allies over recent U.S. diplomacy. A crucial factor in this respect will be his ability to get along with Secretary of State George P. Shultz. Mr. Scowcroft, 61, and Mr. Tower, 61, were early favorites for the position because both are taking part in the presidential inquiry into the National Security Council's involvement in arms sales to Iran. Mr. Tower could expect help from his former colleagues in the Senate, and Mr. Scowcroft is a respected authority on national security issues. Both have highly paid positions in business. Another leading candidate is Mr. Abshire, 60, who has made his NATO mission a focal point of U.S. relations with the allies by lobbying the Reagan administration, Congress, the European governments represented at NATO and their national bureaucracies. Niels Hansen, the West German delegate to NATO, said, "The alliance needs to be led by America, and Abshire has been one of the rare ones with the energy to do it and tact to manage it."

Messages Had Clues to 'Contra' Fund

By Stephen Engelberg  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—The Defense Department, National Security Council and Central Intelligence Agency received messages intercepted by the United States over the last year that suggested that money from arms deals with Iran was being diverted to the Nicaraguan rebels, according to officials. The officials said it was not yet clear whether anyone in government understood the significance of the fragmentary intercepts. But a person familiar with the messages said they should have raised questions in the minds of government officials. The Reagan administration has said that only two government officials knew proceeds from the arms sales were funneled to the rebels. They were Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, the former national security adviser, and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, a former White House aide. Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d said Tuesday that intercepts had played an important role in tipping off Justice Department investigators to the diversion of money to the Nicaraguan rebels, known as "contras." Meanwhile, several sources said investigators were looking into whether money from a Swiss bank account had been diverted to other administration-supported projects, such as aid to the Afghan guerrillas. The issue of who sees the messages intercepted by the National Security Agency is politically sensitive. The State Department apparently was not permitted to see the intercepts relating to Iran during the period of the arms sales. The precise nature of the messages on the arms transactions was not clear. Walter F. Mondale, a former vice president, said Wednesday that he had learned from a Republican source that at the beginning of the secret dealings with Iran, the White House attempted to cut both the State Department and the De-

fense Department off from National Security Agency intercepts dealing with Iran. He said that Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger refused to accept this arrangement, threatening to bar release of the weapons needed for the deal unless he was shown the message traffic. The National Security Agency intercepts mountains of international communications, from telexes to radio messages to telephone conversations. One official said that some of the intercepts that dealt with conversations about Iran involved Major General Richard V. Secord, a retired Pentagon official who has been identified as a key player in both the Iran arms deals and the private network to aid the guerrillas in Nicaragua. Another set of conversations that was probably intercepted by the National Security Agency in-

formed about the covert shipment of American arms to Iran and that he only learned about the operation by chance earlier this year. "I have not been consulted," Admiral William J. Crowe Jr. told the House Armed Services Committee in his first public comment on the subject. Admiral Crowe declined to say how he found out about the covert operation.

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INTERNATIONAL **Herald Tribune**

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**A Collapse of Judgment**

The most chilling disclosure at the White House on Tuesday was not any single fact but the evidence of a collapse of judgment and values. The dealings with Iran by White House cowboys turn out to be secondary facets of a more profound crisis. Poor policies and reckless aides can be replaced. Trust cannot, and now the powder trail runs right to the Oval Office.

**Reagan Has Chosen Well**

President Reagan was quick off the mark to name the members of the commission that is to survey the workings of the National Security Council staff. In particular, its "operational activities, especially extremely sensitive diplomatic, military and intelligence missions."

**Other Comment**

**The Watergate Comparison**  
There is no longer any point in resting comparisons between the current debacle in Washington and Watergate. This does not mean that Ronald Reagan is Richard Nixon, but it does recognize that without a major salvage operation, the authority of his administration is in the process of being damaged severely.

**More Targets for a Tough New Aquino**

**MANILA**—The jubilant reactions here to the discharge of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile left no doubt about the popularity of President Corason Aquino or to public weariness over his antics. But the question remains: Where does the nation go from here?

**The Unmaking of a President: What Now?**

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—No sadder tale could be spun in this holiday season than the unraveling of yet another presidency. The sickeningly swift downward spiral of Ronald Reagan's government in the last four weeks has taken the cheer out of the atmosphere and cast a dark shadow on prospects for the New Year.



**On Checking the Flight Path After the Crash Landing**

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—A parable: The hunters hunt in a small plane that lands them in a wilderness area where they stalk caribou. The pilot says, "I'll return in a week, but remember what I said last year: Planes like this can carry only three hunters and one caribou."

**More Than First Aid Is Required**

By William Pfaff

PARIS—In July 1981, this writer remarked that a day would come when President Reagan could "find himself in just as much trouble as Jimmy Carter was in 1979 and 1980. And the country really does not need another presidential term to end in crisis and disgrace."

**IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO**

**1911: The Turks' Intent**  
PARIS—[A reader writes from Salonika:] "A good deal of clap-trap is talked about by the Young Turks, who are anxious at present to conciliate European opinion and cause their past record to be forgotten."

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE  
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**More Targets for a Tough New Aquino** (Continued)  
Another weakness in Mrs. Aquino's administration has been her choice of cabinet ministers: Some have given grounds for Mr. Enrile's accusations that the government was indecisive in dealing with the insurgency, inefficient and

**1936: FDR Heads South**  
RIO DE JANEIRO—After receiving an uncaring welcome, President Franklin D. Roosevelt landed [on Nov. 27] the "good neighbor" ideal of the American continent and denounced Old World "submissions to the false gods of domination, selfish conditions and balances of power."

OPINION

Get Rid of the Lawbreakers, Not the 'Contra' Aid Policy

By Charles Krauthammer

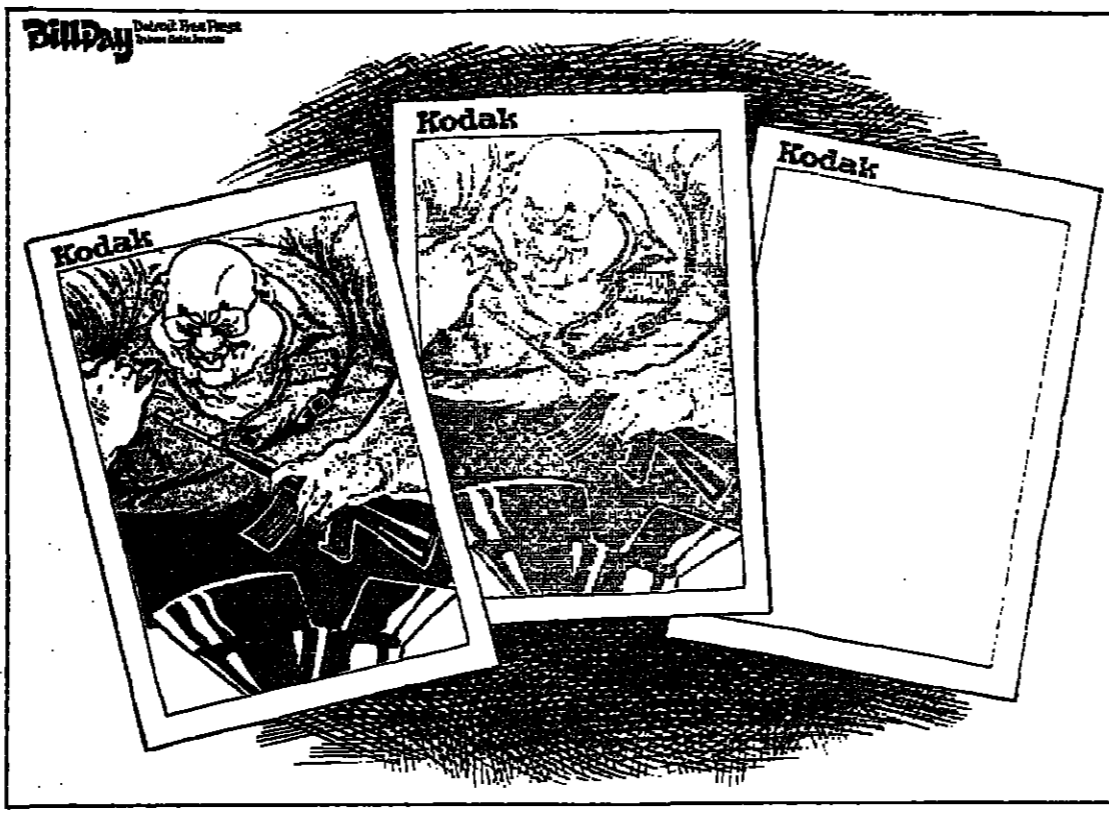
WASHINGTON — What started as a mistake and grew into a fiasco has now become a scandal. Bad enough that the arms-for-hostage idea became a series of secret and futile arms shipments to Iran that undermined anti-terrorism policy, Gulf neutrality and Ronald Reagan's credibility. It now turns out, sensationally, that it was a conduit for illegal funding to the Nicaraguan "contras" too.

The United States may tolerate a Soviet satellite in Central America now.

We are about to descend into Northgate, months of endless questions about every detail of the financing operation run, apparently, by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North at the National Security Council. Northgate, beginning last Tuesday noon, marks the real end of the first Reagan administration (proponents of the six-year presidency have gotten their wish) and the beginning of the second. In the split second between them, a prefatory note on the distinction between persons and policy.

lar administration — or of a rogue elephant within it — and a desire to punish the president for his men's circumvention of congressional will, that is another thing — and a historic mistake. It may happen. Less than three hours after Ed Meese's announcement of the secret funding channel to the contras, Senator David Durenberger, Republican of Minnesota, said "it's going to be a cold day in Washington, D.C., before any more money goes into Nicaragua." Should the United States really decide whether to abide a Soviet satellite on the American mainland on the basis of whether Oliver North acted illegally?

It is a big deal that the money came from profits from the Iran arms-for-hostages swap. It shows a deep disrespect for the law by the Americans involved. It shows an abject and unhealthy willingness to please American representatives on the part of the Israelis involved. It shows all involved to have been too clever by half. But it does not in any way alter the fundamental strategic situation in Central America. It does not alter the answer to the question: Ought the United States support a resistance whose aim is to turn Nicaragua from a Soviet satellite into a country friendly to the United States? A leading anti-Sandinist intellectual who has closely watched American reaction to Nicaragua since the revolution was said to me plaintively two years ago that he feared losing his only chance to regain his country because of domestic politics of the United States. To punish Mr. Reagan, Congress will sacrifice Nicaragua, he said.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Double Standards in West

The second Iranian fiasco should be of concern to Americans and all people of the free world. The episode demonstrates that human rights, equality and fair play are merely words used by politicians in Western democracies for election and promotion purposes. Is the liberty of five U.S. hostages valued so highly as to be exchanged for the lives of hundreds of thousands of Iranian and Iraqi nationals who have died and are dying with arms supplied by Israel, the United States and other major powers? How can the United States be accepted as the leader of the free world with such double standards? The United States, with its present political structure spread between the White House, the CIA, two houses of Congress and two parties, all competing with one another, cannot conduct a coordinated, efficient foreign policy.

Letters to the Editor

fire by selling arms to all parties for their own selfish, short-term interests. P.A. PARVIZ, London. In your coverage of Ronald Reagan's unbecoming manner of dealing with the so-called moderates in Iran, and the ensuing political crisis he has brought about, you seem to be indifferent to the plight of the Iranian people as a result of the war, as if what is happening to Iran did not matter at all. While the West is worried about its hostages and supplying Iran with "defensive" weapons, the once-rich territory and its people are the real victims of the senseless policies pursued by the West and by Israel. It is not war casualties alone, but sheer starvation that is looming ahead. The West will pay for its crimes. The Russians are coming, unfortunately. FARIBORZ ATAMANESH, Paris.

On Armenians in Turkey

I was amazed to read the opinion column "Turkey: Fears Involvement in Other People's Wars" (Sept. 18) by John K. Cooley. Mr. Cooley succeeds in dealing with relations between Turkey and Armenian, Kurdish and Greek minorities without mentioning that this state killed 1.5 million Armenians (out of 2 million) in 1915, and hundreds of thousands of Greeks and Kurds, while occupying their land. ALAIN LEBRUN, Sevres, France.

In Honoring Good Writers, Competition Is Not the Point

By Jonathan Yardley

WASHINGTON — In the aftermath of last week's American Book Awards ceremony — a happy event, about which more later — a few words must be said about prizes and the competition among writers that they ostensibly promote. This competition was the reason given by Peter Taylor for his 11th-hour withdrawal from consideration for the 1986 fiction award, so the subject was much in the air as writers, publishers and hangers-on gathered at the Waldorf-Astoria for the awards presentation. But nobody managed to make a persuasive case that such competition actually exists — except, perhaps, in the minds of the writers themselves.

MEANWHILE

The American Book Awards, like the PEN Faulkner Award, the National Book Critics Circle Awards and others, are given in a two-step process. The first is the announcement of a short list of finalists, and the second is the declaration of the winners: in the American Book Awards, there is about a month between the two, the hope being that publicity about the short list will bring recognition to all the nominees and encourage people to read their books. The authors of these books are brought to New York by their publishers for the ceremonies, and are present when the final decision is made public. That is the way it worked this year, with the notable exception of Mr. Taylor's withdrawal from the short list and his refusal to be present at the ceremonies. Apart from the merits of his claim that "artists and their work cannot be a matter of competition," the timing and manner of Mr. Taylor's withdrawal did him little credit. Mr. Taylor is a gentleman, one of the few surviving examples of that breed, but it was most ungentlemanly of him to delay his protest against the ABA until he had been informed that his novel, "A Summons to Memphis," had not won the prize. Hurt feelings are understandable: beyond that, Mr. Taylor's book is, in my judgment, the most accomplished of the three on the short list and the award should, by rights, have been his. But there are times when it is best to keep one's feelings to one's self. This was such a time: not because Mr. Taylor's withdrawal diminished the prize that E.L. Doctorow won for "World's Fair," but because it was an inappropriate response to disappointing news. What Mr. Taylor and the other writers who complain about competition seem not to understand is that a list of nominees is not intended to pit writers against one another but to honor those chosen for it. The three books picked for the fiction list were selected from about 100 submitted for the award, and the five on the nonfiction list from about 170. To make the short list, therefore, is in and of itself a not inconsiderable distinction: as chairman of the nonfiction jury, I can testify that many books of genuine merit fell by the wayside. There is an element of competition in this selection, as well as a stronger element of human fallibility, but no one connected with the award had it in mind that in choosing "winners" there would also be "losers." Because of Mr. Taylor, I felt it necessary before announcing the nonfiction prize to say that each of the books on our short list was a work of distinction: Only one can receive the prize, but all are honored. As it turned out, the jurors' choice was "Arctic Dreams," by Barry Lopez: it is hard to imagine that there could have been a happier one — not merely because of the distinction of the book itself, but because of the response of its author. Mr. Lopez had crossed the continent for the ceremonies — he lives in a small town in Oregon — with no assurance that he would win the prize. Before the ceremonies, in a pleasant but extremely awkward conversation with a couple of judges, he talked with sincerity about the "community" of writers, and left no doubt that it was recognition enough merely to be honored as a member of that community. It was a theme he struck again, about an hour later, after coming to the dais to accept his prize. The announcement of his selection clearly had stunned him, and he was on the edge of tears as he began to speak; indeed, he was so flustered that he forgot the remarks he had prepared in advance, and spoke extemporaneously. But what he said — about the common interests of writers, and his own "concern with the fate of the country I live in and the dignity and morality of the people I live with" — was so heartfelt that his words were all the more eloquent for being unrehearsed. Listening to Mr. Lopez, it was impossible not to feel that, whether by diligence or by luck, we five judges had done well: We had honored a good book by an author who turned out to be, upon inspection, a good man. So far as an award is concerned, need it be said, it is the book that matters, not the author; but to watch Mr. Lopez wrestling with the joy, humility and wonder that the prize stirred in him was a rare and memorable pleasure. Henceforth any time someone says that awards are "vulgar and cheap," or that they force writers to "compete," I shall think of Barry Lopez, who reminded us that in honoring him and his book, we honor all writers and all books. That is what awards are, or should be, for. The Washington Post.

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REPERCUSSIONS OF THE IRAN DEAL: Jubilation in Tehran, explanations in Jerusalem

Iranians View Furor in Washington As Diplomatic Coup, Analysts Say

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Iran's leaders are treating the U.S. foreign policy uproar as a major diplomatic and propaganda victory, according to U.S. officials, Arab diplomats and experts on Iran.

sent from Iran, while Khomeini and others consider this the biggest victory in the history of their Islamic revolution.
Instead of dividing the revolutionary regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the furor over secret American arms sales to Iran has provided the Iranian leaders with a new issue to unite their nation against the United States.

past sins and desperate to re-establish contacts.
The only public questioning in Iran of the wisdom of dealing with the United States, has come from eight members of the legislature.
That questioning, in the form of a request for information from Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati, asked about the contacts with American envoys.



Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, in the Knesset, as he defended weapons sales to Iran.

ISRAEL: Sales Were Reportedly Initiated Under Peres

(Continued from Page 1)
to Iran for between \$10 million and \$30 million more.
Israel acknowledged Wednesday it had acted as an intermediary at Mr. Reagan's request but continued to maintain it had a general policy of not selling arms to Iran.

Mr. Peres was responding to six motions of no confidence in the government over its arms transfers to Iran. The motions were easily defeated by the governing coalition.
Mr. Peres went out of his way to praise President Reagan, as part of an effort to coordinate the Israeli version as much as possible with the White House version.

when there are six who are kidnapped, he does not rest for a moment.
The prime minister had to fend off challenges from the leftist opposition, which accused the government of getting embroiled in another scandal.

Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of legislature, who has confirmed the secret American overtures, praised Ayatollah Khomeini's intervention, comparing him to "an ingenious doctor" who "stepped in and blocked a potential mischief that could hurt our cohesion," and all public questioning has stopped.

Mr. Peres said that everything Israel did was at the behest of the United States and that Israel did not know that some of the money paid by Iran was going to Nicaraguan rebels, known as "contras."

It is believed that \$10 million to \$30 million paid by Iran to Israel in arms deals was channeled into numbered Swiss bank accounts controlled by the U.S.-backed Nicaraguan rebels, known as "contras."

Peres Defends Action

Thomas L. Friedman of The New York Times reported from Jerusalem.
Mr. Peres said that everything Israel did was at the behest of the United States and that Israel did not know that some of the money paid by Iran was going to Nicaraguan rebels, known as "contras."

Leader of 'Contras' Denies Getting Money in Iran Deal

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, a leader of the rebels fighting Nicaragua's Sandinist government, has suggested that the secret operation that flew supplies to his troops in Nicaragua may have been financed by profits from clandestine U.S. arms shipments to Iran.

Peres Defends Action

Two participants in the resupply operation, who asked not to be identified, said Wednesday that Robert C. Dutton, a retired Air Force colonel who now is an official with a suburban Virginia company partly owned by Mr. Secord, was a central figure in overseeing the mission.

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## EUROPEAN TOPICS

Official Gives Opus Dei  
A Good Word in Italy

ROME — Opus Dei, a Roman Catholic organization, is not a secret society but a legal and legitimate religious association, Interior Minister Oscar Luigi Scalfaro told the Italian Parliament this week in response to questions from deputies.

Press reports had compared the organization to P-2, a secret Masonic lodge allegedly involved in several scandals, including a plot to overthrow the Italian government.

Opus Dei means "God's work" in Latin. The group was founded in Spain in 1928 with the avowed aim of promoting traditional Christian values. The mainly lay organization, with 73,000 members in 87 countries, has been criticized for its secretive nature. Progressive Catholics have often questioned its influential role in Spain under General Francisco Franco.

In 1982, Pope John Paul II assigned the organization to a "personal prelature," making it rough-

ly equivalent to a major religious order.

"Opus Dei," the Italian interior minister said, "is part of the constitutional structure of the church. It is an ecclesiastical institution, whose rules conform to canon law."

Moscow Party Leader  
Dispels Subway Myth

MOSCOW — The Moscow subway system, or metro as it is called here, suffers from overcrowding and lack of maintenance, according to Boris N. Yeltsin, head of the city's Communist Party. As the Moscow party chief he is, in effect, the man who runs the city.

"The legend about the reliability of the Moscow metro remains, unfortunately, only in masonry," he said at a conference of the subway's trade unions last week.

Mr. Yeltsin said he had been riding the subway and inspecting repair stations. He criticized frequent breakdowns, delays and ac-

cidents on what he said was a system long hailed as "a symbol of comfort, cleanliness and order."

The subway, with its heavily subsidized 5-kopeck (3-cent) fare, is straining to keep up with the increasing number of passengers in this city of nine million people. In 1985, more than seven million passengers a day used its network of about 125 miles (200 kilometers) of tracks and 126 stations.

## Around Europe

PARIS — A proposal to indicate France's compulsory speed limits on the speedometers of cars found approval in *Péage*, a monthly automobile magazine. It reported that in an opinion poll, 38 percent of the French drivers questioned admitted not knowing that the maximum allowed speed on the superhighway system was 80 miles per hour.

BRUSSELS — Environment ministers of the 12 European Community countries agreed this

week to reduce the number of laboratory experiments on live animals by about a third and to avoid unnecessary pain and suffering. The EC legislation establishes a licensing system for laboratories using vivisection and bans the use of endangered species. According to EC Commission estimates, about 30 million animals a year are used in experiments in EC countries.

STOCKHOLM — Swedish Radio has begun broadcasting two-minute news bulletins every hour throughout the night following criticism of its coverage of the murder in February of Prime Minister Olof Palme. No reports were on duty that night and foreign media reported the assassination hours before Swedish reports were broadcast. A study by researchers at Lund University showed that radio listeners in Britain learned of the Palme murder about an hour after it happened and about four hours before the news was broadcast in Sweden.

ATHENS — Greece and the Soviet Union have overcome a major obstacle to construction of a Greek-Soviet bauxite-process-

ing plant less than seven miles from the ancient monuments at Delphi. The project was threatened when Bulgaria withdrew its pledge to buy 220,000 tons a year of the plant's 600,000-ton output of alumina. Now Moscow has agreed to purchase the entire production for the next 10 years. In return, Greece will buy oil, natural gas and machinery from the Soviet Union. Environmentalists oppose the project because of its potentially harmful effects on the ancient monuments, as well as on tourism. The \$730-million plant is to open in 1990.

HAMBURG — Europe's songbirds are threatened with extinction because of growing environmental pollution, according to a bird-watching organization here. A 10-year study showed that of 37 species under observation, only 11 were not in danger. Among the most endangered are the goldfinch and the wren, while those that appear to be faring well include the robin and the nightingale. The study indicated that the threat is especially alarming in Scandinavia, East Germany, Poland and Britain.

—SYTSKE LOOLJEN



WORKING ON THE RAILROAD — Before their train leaves the station in central Stockholm for their headquarters in Vasteras, 150 miles away, some employees of the ASEA heavy engineering company begin work in a custom-made railcar. The car has 20 work stations, computers, a conference room and a bar. The round-trip takes three hours.

## The BMW 5 Series

# Living further out might not be so bad after all.

That's it. Work's over for the day. Stress has been filed away in the bottom drawer. You can take off your jacket, loosen your tie, and look forward to going home. A 10 kilometre journey, a mere stone's throw.

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Perhaps you too should take that trip down to your nearest BMW dealer

and find out just how much fun you can have with the 520i.



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# Pretoria Frees 3 in Trial Of 22 Blacks for Treason

*The Associated Press*  
**DELMAS, South Africa** — A judge acquitted on Thursday 3 of 22 black South African political leaders facing treason and murder charges in one of the country's longest running political trials.

But the judge, Kees van Dijkhorst of the Transvaal Supreme Court, said that the other 19 defendants, must answer the charges of treason, subversion and murder.

The defendants released on Thursday are Mohapi Lazarus More, 26, Simon Vilikazi, 30, and Mkhambi Amos Malindi, 21. De-

fense lawyers had applied for acquittal of all 22 defendants, saying there was insufficient evidence for conviction.

The government alleges the defendants conspired to incite violence aimed at overthrowing of the white minority government.

The 22 men have been in jail for two years and the trial for the 19 remaining defendants is expected to last another year.

Most of the defendants are local or national leaders of the United Democratic Front, the main multiracial organization inside the country fighting apartheid.

The state claims the front and its affiliates incited blacks in the region to riot and attack members of the government-backed local council on Sept. 3, 1984. Some black councilors were killed by mobs.

After the verdict, the accused raised their fists and joined friends and supporters, including several white women from the Black Sash anti-apartheid group, in singing "Nkosi Sikelele i'Afrika" (God Bless Africa), an anthem used in some black African nations.

A defense lawyer, George Bizos, said the judge granted bail of 15,000 rand (\$7,000) to six of the remaining defendants. But they must report to police twice a day and are banned from leaving the country or visiting their homes in the Vaal region south of Johannesburg.

## Red Cross Gets Ban Reversed

*The Associated Press*  
**PRETORIA** — The government reversed itself Wednesday and said the International Red Cross could continue operating in South Africa.

The expulsion was ordered after Pretoria's delegates were removed from a Red Cross conference last month in Geneva.

Foreign Minister R.F. Botha said Alexandre Hay, president of the all-Swiss International Committee of the Red Cross, had dissociated himself from the move.



Helen Joseph, an anti-apartheid activist, with Lazarus More, left, and Mkhambi Amos Malindi, who were freed.

Many foreign diplomats and dignitaries have attended the trial in Delmas, about 55 miles (90 kilometers) east of Johannesburg.

Also on Thursday, an anti-apartheid group said that black youths were now the primary target of security forces and estimated that 8,000 children had been detained in the past six months.

"We are seeing a government which has declared war on its children," said Max Coleman, an official of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee. "I can't think of anything in history that parallels it."

The group released a report titled "A Memorandum on Children

Under Repression." It alleges that the government, in "an unprecedented display of ruthlessness," has embarked on a campaign of oppression, detentions and violence to combat militant black youths.

In other developments:

- Edward J. Perkins, the first black U.S. ambassador to South Africa, and Ronald MacLean, the new Canadian ambassador, presented their credentials to President Pieter W. Botha in Pretoria.
- Prince James Mahlangu, a tribal chief's son, was elected as the chief minister of the KwaNdebele black homeland north of Pretoria.

# Angolan Leader Weighs 'Hot Pursuit' of Rebels, Backed by U.S., in Zaire

By James Brooke  
*New York Times Service*  
**LUANDA, Angola** — Angolan troops may pursue U.S.-backed rebels into Zaire if large numbers start using that country as a sanctuary, Angola's president has said.

"Zairian territory is used by the UNITA bandits," President José Eduardo dos Santos said in an interview Wednesday, referring to guerrillas of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, known by its initials in Portuguese as UNITA.

"Hot pursuit will depend on the extent of use of Zairian territory to attack Angola," he said.

Led by Jonas Savimbi, the guerrilla group has long been active in Angola's south, near South-West Africa, or Namibia, the territory administered by UNITA's major supplier, South Africa. But last year, the United States started sending the guerrillas an estimated \$15 million worth of supplies.

The supply route is not known, but delivery has coincided with an upsurge of fighting near Angola's northern border with Zaire, a nation that has close military ties with the United States.

Mr. dos Santos denounced aid to the guerrillas as "aid to terrorism" and warned that his country would

not be affected if Chevron, the American oil company that is the major petroleum producer in the country, bowed to pressure from American conservatives and sold its Angolan concession.

"Oil is oil," said Mr. dos Santos, who once studied petroleum engineering in the Soviet Union. "If Chevron goes, another partner will come to work with the Angolan state."

Oil pumped by Chevron's Cabinda Gulf subsidiary provides Angola's Marxist government with 60 percent of its foreign exchange.

War and oil, the two recurring themes of the interview, are the problems bedeviling this former Portuguese colony as it marks 11 years of independence this month.

The worldwide drop in oil prices has cut Angola's annual oil revenues from \$2 billion last year to an estimated \$900 million for this year.

The war has spread to new areas, without any end apparently in sight. Mr. Savimbi's rebels have been able to strangle economic activity in much of the countryside, but do not appear capable of taking or holding any cities.

Caught in this test of wills between Mr. dos Santos and his Soviet bloc patrons and Mr. Savimbi and his American and South Afri-



José Eduardo dos Santos

# In Australia, Pope Defends Rights, Role Of Women

*Reuters*  
**MELBOURNE** — Pope John Paul II called on Thursday for the protection of women's rights at work, saying that women should not be forced to compromise their dignity or family role to defend their status.

In his second major statement on social and labor problems in two days, the pope said women "should be able to exercise their gifts and abilities in various forms of employment, but at the same time due respect must be given to their obligations and aspirations."

He was speaking at a retraining center for unemployed young people in Hobart, the capital of the island of Tasmania.

"Work should be so structured that women do not have to bargain for their advancement at the expense of their own dignity or at the expense of their vital role inside the family," the pope said.

At a Mass in Sydney on Wednesday, John Paul said that modern materialism and prosperity had closed people's minds to God.

In Hobart, John Paul said that mothers must be free from psychological and other forms of discrimination "especially by comparison with women without family obligations."

Apparently calling for women to be compensated for giving up work to care for their children, he added: "Mothers must not be financially penalized by the very society which they serve in a most exalted and necessary way."

The pontiff said the role of the modern mother in society had to be revalued because great commitment, time and love were necessary to ensure that children grew into mature, secure and responsible adults.

In addition to women, John Paul said, immigrants and the disabled also had to have equal rights at work.

"Those who have work may forget those who do not," he said.

He said the creation of jobs was a difficult and complex task, which often required more than local or national effort.

"It requires a reordering and adjustment of economic structures and priorities on a global level," he said.

After celebrating Mass on Thursday at a riverside race course near Hobart, the pope flew to Melbourne, the fifth stop on his week-long Australian tour.

In Melbourne, he paid a brief visit to the Anglican cathedral of St. Paul, where he lit a "unity candle" and dedicated a chapel to Christian unity.

Later, at an outdoor ecumenical service attended by 120,000 people, John Paul said that it was essential for Christians to overcome their differences and find unity.

# "Lufthansa is not only famous for the maintenance of its planes."

This is an authentic passenger statement.



**2 Americans Killed in Liberia**  
*Reuters*  
**MONROVIA, Liberia** — A Baptist missionary from the United States, Mrs. George Senter, 46, and her daughter Rachel, 10, were stabbed to death Wednesday in Yekepa, northern Liberia, during a robbery of their home.

**DOONESBURY**

IF WE PULL THIS OFF TODAY, SIR, WE CAN GO CELEBRATE THANKSGIVING.

THANKSGIVING? WHAT THE HELL HAVE I GOT TO BE THANKFUL FOR?

A LOT MORE THAN MANY PEOPLE, SIR, AND IT'S TIME YOU GAVE THAT SOME THOUGHT, TOO!

BEFORE I MOVE THIS STONE OUT, I WANT YOU TO TAKE A FEW MOMENTS TO THINK ABOUT ALL THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE TO GO HUNGRY TODAY.

PEOPLE WHO, THROUGH NO FAULT OF... I'VE FINISHED.

IT SEEMS TO BE STUCK, SIR. STAND CLEAR!

UNH!

HOO, HEE! HOO, HEE!

UNH! THE... PANIT! PANIT!

HEE-YA!

WHOMP!

YOU OKAY, SIR?

YOU'RE DAMN LUCKY I DON'T WANT CHILDREN.

 **Lufthansa**



# WEEKEND

- A Swiss Photographer's File
- Rodin Exhibition in London
- BBC's Fiftieth Birthday

International Herald Tribune

## CRITICS' CHOICE

### STUTTGART

Wilson, Norman and Gluck

■ Jesse Norman and Robert Wilson first collaborated four years ago in "Great Day in the Morning," a Wilson production in which the soprano sang Negro spirituals, and earlier this year Wilson staged Euripides' "Alceste" for the American Repertory Theater. These threads will be picked up in a new production by the Stuttgart Opera of Gluck's "Alceste" (based on Euripides), with Norman in the title role and Wilson staging and designing the sets. Christoph Eschenbach will conduct, and the costumes will be designed by Joachim Hezzog. The premiere is set for Dec. 5; later performances are Dec. 9, 13, 17, 21 and 22.



### PARIS

Maywald's Fashion World

■ Work for Paris couture houses by the German-born photographer Willy Maywald, who died last year, is the subject of an exhibition at the Musée de la Mode et du Costume (Palais Galliera) until Jan. 4. During his period as a fashion photographer (1947-64), principally for Dior but also for Heim, Faith, Balmain and others, Maywald not only photographed the clothes — often with Paris as a vivid background — but made portraits of the designers and recorded the lives of the models and the activity behind the scenes at the great fashion houses.

### DENVER

A Southwest Chronicle

■ During a career of some 60 years, the photographer Laura Gilpin (1891-1979) roamed the Southwest, chronicling the people and landscapes. A selection of her work is being shown in a retrospective entitled "An Enduring Grace: The Photographs of Laura Gilpin," at the Colorado State Museum in Denver. The images range from early Autochrome (color) stills to portraits of Navajo Indians and landscapes composed late in her life: 120 photographs have been chosen by the Amon Carter Museum of Western Art in Fort Worth from its large collection of Gilpin prints and negatives. A second show, "Laura Gilpin's Lens on Colorado," draws on the collection of the Colorado Historical Society and from private collections. The shows continue through Jan. 11.

### LOS ANGELES

Museum to Open New Building

■ The Museum of Contemporary Art will open its new building Dec. 10 with a roster of names like Jackson Pollock, Willem de Kooning, Jasper Johns, Claes Oldenburg and Frank Stella among the 77 artists represented by 400 works in a major survey of post-World War II art. The \$23-million building, sheathed in red sandstone, is the first major design in the United States by the Japanese architect Arata Isozaki. During the inaugural year, more than 230 painters, sculptors, actors, musicians, film and video makers, dancers and poets will be represented in programs in the building, in California Plaza, a commercial, residential and cultural complex in the downtown Bunker Hill area. The main exhibition, "Individuals: A Selected History of Contemporary Art, 1945-1986," will be displayed through Jan. 10.

### MILAN

Muti Leads With 'Nabucco'

■ "Nabucco," Verdi's first great success at its premiere at the Teatro alla Scala in 1842, is the opera that Riccardo Muti will conduct to inaugurate his first season at La Scala's music director Dec. 7. The new production will be staged by Roberto De Simone and designed by Mauro Carosi (sets) and Odette Nicoletti (costumes). The title role will be sung by Renato Bruson, with Ghena Dimitrova as Abigail and Cleopatra Curcio, Bruno Beccaria and Paola Burchuladze in other principal parts. Eight other performances are scheduled through Dec. 30.

### ANGERS

New Ballet by Maguy Marin

■ The Compagnie Maguy Marin has spent several weeks at the Centre National de Danse Contemporaine preparing "Eden," a new dance work choreographed and staged by Marin, which will have its first performances Dec. 12, 13 and 14 at the Théâtre Municipal. It will later be seen at the company's own home, the Maison des Arts in the Paris suburb of Créteil, which is co-produced along with the CNDC and cultural centers in Annecy and Clermont-Ferrand.

### ZURICH

Miró Retrospective

■ A retrospective of the work of Joan Miró, said to be the first since the death of the Catalan artist in 1983, has been organized by the Zurich Kunsthhaus and the Düsseldorf Kunsthalle. It includes a hundred paintings, concentrating on the Surrealist period, the dramatic works of the 1930s and his postwar development. There are also drawings, sculpture and pottery from all periods of his career. The exhibition is in Zurich to Feb. 1, 1987, in Düsseldorf from Feb. 14 to April 20, and at the Guggenheim Museum in New York from May 15 to Aug. 23.

# Orsay: A Museum Triumph



by Michael Gibson

PARIS — The Musée d'Orsay, which President François Mitterrand will inaugurate on Monday, and which will open to the public Dec. 9 after a week of ceremonies, is a museological triumph for a number of reasons. Devoted to the second half of the 19th century and the first 14 years of the 20th, it is lodged on the bank of the Seine opposite the Louvre, beneath the great vaulting shell of a former railway station designed by Victor Laloux and completed in 1900. The imposing volume of the glass and steel building has been preserved, as have the refurbished ceiling, graced with monumental poses, and the colossal, ornate clock-face that aptly embodies the industrial age's obsession with punctuality.

Indeed, the space left vacant in the nave is so great that one may at first wonder where they have managed to present a major portion of the 2,300 paintings, 250 pastels, 1,500 sculptures and 1,100 art objects that are included in the museum's collections. No need to worry, though, there is more than enough exhibition space in the "building-within-a-building" designed by the architect Gas Aubert. Visitors may even be surprised by the labyrinthine quality of some of the passages they are required to negotiate.

Most satisfying is that this tremendous selection of works, so diverse in style and intent, is displayed with such showmanship and skill that even the uninitiated visitor should have no trouble following the intricate counterpoint of conflicting movements that marked that complex age.

Entering the museum by the doors of the former hotel, the visitor passes through some austere iron gates and gets a first glimpse of the central nave from the top of a broad flight of stairs. Asiani was miffed when some critics declared that her design looked like a comic book version of the Valley of the Kings. The comparison may be uncharitable, but it is at least a convenient way of conjuring up a vision of the sloping central aisle, studded with bits of mainly corny statuary (the 19th century's sculpture, with a few exceptions, was hardly on a par with its painting), and leading up to the hall's twin towers, which are intended, in due course, to present a section on architecture and design.

The aisle is flanked by some portentously complicated walls which are, in fact, the most "Egyptian" part of the central complex. They enclose what might be termed a series of lateral chapels in which works from 1848-70 are displayed.

Many critics by anticipation had expressed misgivings about the museum's declared intention of presenting, under a single roof, the works of Manet and the Impressionists on the one hand, and those of the academic painters (known in France as "les Pompiers"), the Symbolists and other movements whose art-historical legitimacy is not as well established on the other. Wouldn't this confuse the public? And did this not imply that aesthetic quality was no longer the sole criterion of choice?

The dilemma was real enough. The Orsay museum had been conceived to present an overall view of the 19th century. It had fallen heir to a lot of stuff, some good, some fair, some terrible, that could not just be suppressed because it did not happen to suit present-day taste. How then should these works be presented so as to respect both the criteria of historical accuracy and those of aesthetic quality?

The answer is satisfyingly subtle, thanks to the chief curator, Michel Laclotte, who recently handed the finished product over to his successor, Françoise Cachin. Laclotte's solution consists of breaking up the presentation into 30 sections, ranging in scale from the Babylonian to the theatrical and the intimate, then in hanging the paintings in a way that suggests a different approach to the works themselves. Some of the high-ceilinged halls have Naturalist or Symbolist canvases hanging one above the other, while the Impres-

sionists are shown in intimate surroundings, and most of the Impressionists are on a separate level from the rest of the collection.

The central aisle of the main hall embodies the great split in 19th-century French society between Right and Left and, in aesthetic terms, between sober, dreary or ironical Realism on the one hand, and elevated, frantic or vapid Idealism (or reverie) on the other.

The issues are apparent as soon as one gets a glimpse of the first rooms. On the left (appropriately enough) we have Daumier — his mordant cartoons, his magnificent paintings, his dazzling caricatures of political opportunists (the unforgettable "Rapaport") and of members of what he called "the legislative belly." On the right, we have Ingres' preposterous "Virgin with the Host," which embodies both the artist's impeccable craft and the chief defects inherent in religious art of the period.

The main level continues, on the left, with Théodore Rousseau, Millet, Corot, Courbet, Manet, Fantin-Latour and the early Impressionists. Behind them we have such Realists as Meissonier, Orientalists like Guillaumet, and less easily classified artists such as Adolphe Monticelli. There is a large hall devoted to the monumental works of Courbet that have been brought over from the Louvre while, not far from there, Whistler's "Mother" has also found a home.

On the right are presented Romantics such as Delacroix, Paul Huet, Chassériau and his disciples Gustave Moreau and Prus de Chavannes, but also an early Degas ("Semiramis Building Babylon") and several academic heavies such as Cabanel and Thomas Couture, represented by his Cecil B. de Millian "Decadence of Rome," clearly modeled on Veronese's "Last Supper" in the Louvre.

Behind this row of rooms, and on a slightly higher level, are rooms devoted to works by lesser painters (Isabey's "Temptation of Saint Anthony" for instance) or to the decorative arts.

The far end of the nave is occupied by sculptures by Carpeaux ("La Danse" among them) and by a section devoted to the Paris Opéra building, a climax of Baroque Eclecticism. The display includes a large-scale model of the Opéra district encased in the floor and covered with large slabs of glass over which the visitor can walk.

THE upper level, which can be reached by escalator, includes all the familiar Impressionist works from the Jeu de Paume and from various donations, and in the prolongation of this first conscious embodiment of an avant-garde, the artists and movements who worked under the Impressionists' influence: Gauguin, van Gogh, Lautrec and a number of the Nabis.

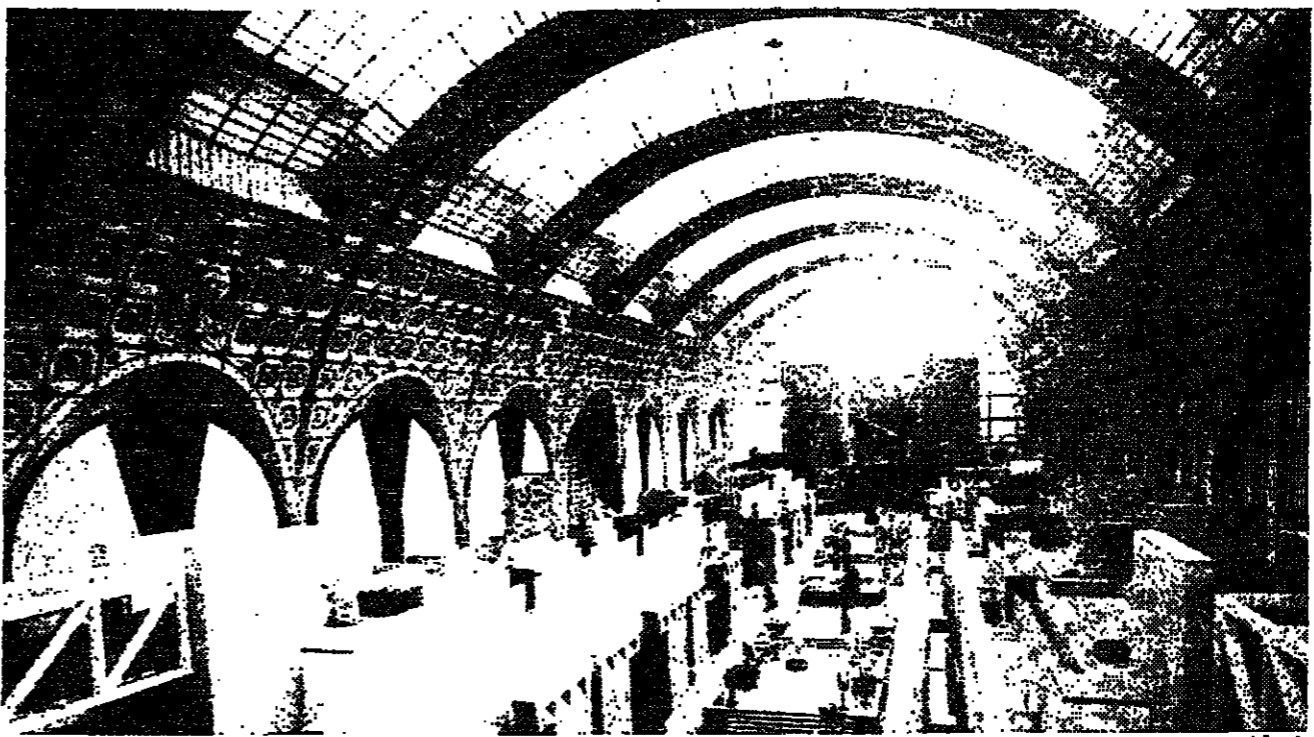
More escalators lead to the intermediate level, to some of the more ornate reception halls of the former railway station. Here we come across further academic items, such as Fernand Cormon's huge "Children of Cain" or Edouard Detaille's "Le rêve," but also an effective dramatic work by André Devambez ("La Charge") showing troops dispersing a crowd of demonstrators on a broad boulevard.

The room devoted to Symbolist art includes more works by Puvis de Chavannes and Gustave Moreau, as well as items by Böcklin, Burne-Jones, Henri Martin and Lévy-Dhurmer, and a dazzling and not at all symbolic Winslow Homer, "Summer Night," depicting two women walking together in the moonlight.

Art Nouveau and Art Deco rooms follow, one of them containing an implausible and now highly prized bookcase by Rupert Carabin, crawling with bizarre figures and nude women carved in wood.

Other sections are devoted to architecture, the press, photography and temporary "dossier" exhibitions.

The museum's vocation is clearly to urge a critical reappraisal of neglected artists of the 19th century, but also to give a broader view of the period than heretofore. ■



The huge nave of the new Musée d'Orsay, and left, an exterior view.



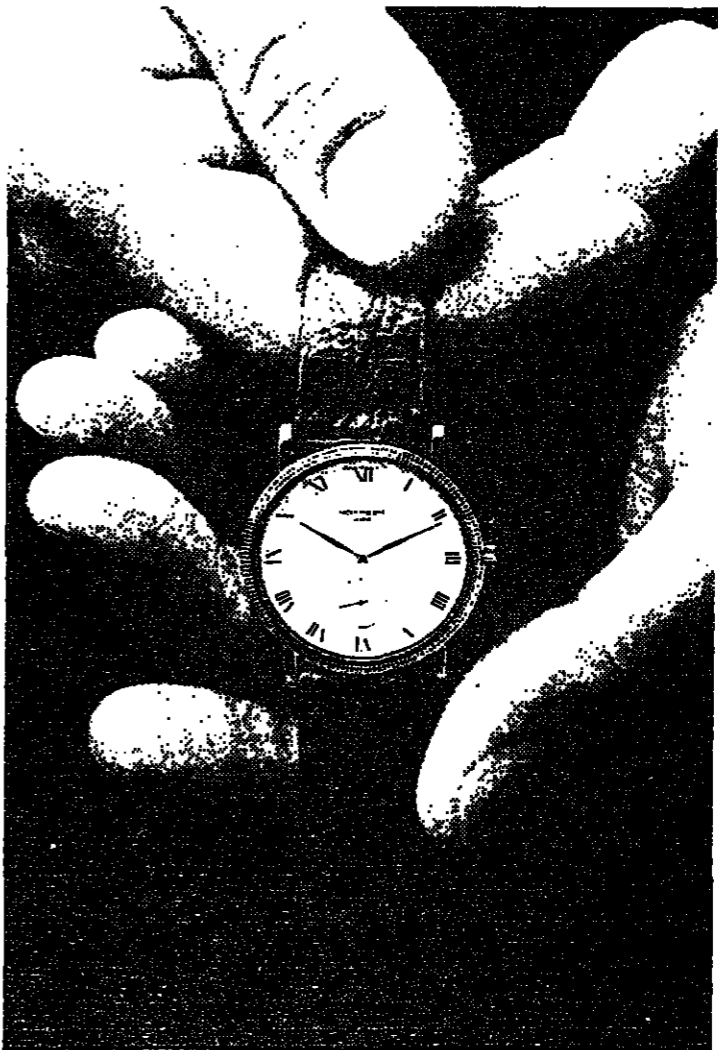
Bust of Sarah Bernhardt, by Gerome.



Portrait of the Artist's Mother, by James McNeill Whistler.

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WEEKEND

BBC's 50 Years of Magic Rays

by Francis X. Clines

LONDON — Fifty years of television have been celebrated in a month-long feast by the British Broadcasting Corporation, the grand institution, at once hoary and ethereal, that some call Auntie and others call the Beeb, and that most, it seems, must call controversial.

No other power on earth can do what the BBC does well for its audiences, whether in presenting the electronic groundlings with the time-resistant pomp and circumstance of royal family life, or in pioneering a no less fascinating TV vigil via optic fiber on a British garden mole happily tunneling a life for himself beneath this scatered isle; whether in taking the soap-opera plunge at full-Cockney strength in "East Enders" with all the dropped h's and suicidal dilemmas of Dirty Den and Angie at the Queen Victoria pub, or in never losing touch with the classics, such as a new children's version of "David Copperfield."

As an institution, the BBC is wondrous. It turns out 6,000 programs a year, from art to schlock, with nature shows and dramatic productions remaining among its strongest suits. Not all of the American viewer's favorite trans-Atlantic imports are BBC products. Most notably, "Birds and Bees" and "Uspians, Downstairs" were made by independent British producers, and for all its identity with American public television, the BBC has a busier relationship with the Arts and Entertainment cable network in America. In turn, the BBC happily buys such American horsehoses as "Dynasty."

"If you want to know one of my goals for the second 50 years," says Bill Cotton, managing director of BBC Television, "it would be to finally get in bed with a commercial American network for some good co-productions." Why it has not happened yet fascinates him.

The long age instant of birth for BBC TV seems quaint but prophetic, a gussied-up occasion on Nov. 2, 1936, when a chanteuse named Adele Dixon, seen by that first public of 400 set owners in living Lon Chaney black-and-white, sang out: "A mighty maze of mystic magic rays is all about us in the blue." The moment had just the sort of dopey wonder that best defines television on any good day. But all the decades of magic can easily be taken for granted when the Beeb is on the national carpet, as it is now, with the politicians complaining about its impenetrable bureaucracy and allegedly leftist bias in the newsworld.

There is no depression in this house and we do not contemplate the possibility of defeat," says Cotton, presiding through the latest round of criticism of the world's largest television production enterprise. More relevant to him than the talk of Auntie's fairness and inertia is the pending challenge of video technology, the world of cable and cassettes and dish antennas and independent sources of programming. He envisions Britain entering that wider, more entrepreneurial world with the BBC remaining the heart of things because of its edge in human talent. The tone was high from the beginning, for a year after the BBC began the world's first regular programming, its schedule included live drama by George Bernard Shaw that he personally supervised. It was variegated, too, with no less a pop performer than Fats Waller singing on an early program. The highlights show that such artists as Laurence Olivier and Margot Fonteyn quickly parroted. Perhaps the single most important program of the half-century was the live televising of Elizabeth's coronation in 1953 to more

than 20 million viewers, the first time a TV audience exceeded a radio audience.

Highlights range from the first televised Olympic Games in 1948, to the grand Jacob Bronowski science travels, to such landmark TV humor as "That Was the Week That Was" and "Monty Python's Flying Circus." Aside from Princess Diana, no national institution may get closer scrutiny from the BBC audience than the medium itself. The Falkland war exemplified the carping. Some critics demanded to know why the BBC news was not overtly patriotic. Tories wanted newscasters to speak of "our" forces or even "our boys" and not the more neutral "British forces" used in reports. Other critics lampooned the BBC bureaucracy by noting that its payroll of 28,000 was larger than the Falkland expeditionary force.

The BBC, while free of the huckster excesses of commercial TV prevalent in the



George Orwell (left); Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II (above); and a youthful Joan Collins.

the BBC's White City Television Center, a glass-and-metal sprawl of buildings that is as royal a castle as any. The wine and special video samplings of five decades of funny, nostalgic programs — Benny Hill so young and foolish, Elizabeth so young and regal, Joan Collins so young and vampy — had several of the mass pack of TV writers chuckling.

But there remained one young reporter of nasal persistence who insisted on working the present and kept asking about the BBC's humiliating episode with its latest libel suit. No comment, said the executives, pronouncing the occasion too happy for such suits. On the eve of the party, the BBC leadership had shaken its confident image and demoralized many members of its news staff by surrendering in mid-trial to charges that it had maligned two Conservative members of Parliament by labeling them right-wing extremists.

The suit grew out of one of the offerings on the "Panorama" show, one of the flagship news programs. The BBC settled ingloriously with a sizable yield of cash and on-air apologies to the two politicians, who some thought might have had a case for journalism that seemed more melodramatic and sloppy than conspiratorial.

But British libel fighting is baro-kmckled, and with national elections in the offing, the unexpected retreat has cheered Prime Minister Thatcher and her Conservative Party hierarchy. They quickly followed up by accusing the BBC of presenting a biased, anti-American and anti-Thatcher news account of the attack on Libya last April by U.S. bombers that flew from British bases. The BBC responded by accusing the government of attempting pre-election intimidation. (The BBC's self-defense was signed by Husey, which may have disappointed the Thatcheries.) The governing party continues to sift literally each phrase of BBC newscasts.

Such attempts at Newtonian tasking may miss the point of how ephemeral television is. For some BBC news professionals it is especially galling because they felt that the

United States, is still yoked to a license fee on TV set owners as a revenue source. It currently is an \$87-per-set annual titling that used to be a deep goldmine when TV ownership was a booming rage. But now it is a largely frozen figure — providing \$1.1 billion a year — that limits BBC budget growth and lets the government enjoy heightened power in the decision of whether to allow a rate increase. The BBC is also constitutionally tied to the government in the appointment of its board of governors.

Using the appointments option, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is attempting to signal a new BBC era with the designation of a new chairman of the board of governors. He is Marmaduke Hussey, the former director of Times Newspapers, who is expected to be more of a hands-on communications manager and less of a titular policy intoner than some of his predecessors.

Some Thatcherites insist he will wield an executive swagger stick and "get in there and sort it out." This would be nothing less than finally exercising the board's theoretical superiority over the BBC's entrenched hierarchy currently led by Alasdair Milne, the BBC director general. He oversees 26 executives who help him run a raj that includes two TV and four radio networks, plus regional TV operations, local radio and global broadcasting in most languages.

The BBC remains discreet enough to respond to critical flurries with nervousness. This was clear when the half-century celebration began in distraction as much as retrospection last month. A cake of blazing candles was wheeled out at a press party in



Rodin's Model Images

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — Auguste Rodin once told his erstwhile secretary, the poet Rainer Maria Rilke, that to recreate one of his sculptures in words he would have to talk for a year. What he meant is made clear in an international loan show of 100 sculptures and 150 works on paper — "Rodin: Sculpture & Drawings," at the Hayward Gallery to Jan. 25, sponsored by Pearson PLC, and organized and cataloged by the Arts Council's senior exhibition officer, Catherine Lampert.

The exhibition is principally drawn from the Musée Rodin in Paris, which houses the sculptor's gift to the French nation, and at Meudon, his final studio and home, but also has considerable loans from Denmark, England, Finland, Hungary, Switzerland and the United States.

The show is mounted in roughly chronological sequence, but with variations to demonstrate the development of a style or an idea. Earliest are the drawings he made on a multiplicity of themes. It is often forgotten that his earliest formal training was at a school of drawing and mathematics for artists, which caused him to rebuke a critic who had commended the dreamlike quality of his work — "I am not a dreamer but a mathematician. My sculpture is good because it is geometrical."

This was not being quite fair to himself, however, for even his earliest drawings are replete with imaginative jumps. As Rodin himself insisted, "by following nature, one has everything. When I have a woman's body as a model, the drawings I make of it also give me images of insects, birds, fish. That seemed extraordinary even to me, and I didn't myself know it until I saw it happening unwished for before my eyes."

The absorbed state in which Rodin worked is recorded by his colleague Taxil Doat, when both were ceramic designers at the Sèvres porcelain studios. "While he was working he was impervious to everything around him. When the bell rang for lunch I would pass by his studio to let him know it had rung, and go out together. With a distracted air he would very slowly detach his wide-open eyes from the object he was working on as though reluctant to be disturbed, torn from the idea that filled his head and vanished in the presence of others."

Small wonder then that though the Sèvres records show that Rodin was there for 1,352 hours, he designed no more than 18 vases, of which the "Vase de Saigon" in the Josefowitz Collection is one of the most beautiful.

While he was modeling delicate porcelain portraits at Sèvres, he was preoccupied in his studio in Rue Saint-Jacques with a massive commission from the minister of fine arts, to make vast bronze portals for a new museum of decorative arts, which should rival Chippendale's great doors for the Baptistery in Florence. Rodin's idea was to take as his theme Virgil and Dante at the gates of Hell, and the project, which remained unfinished in his studio at his death in 1917, for a museum that was never built, came to be known as "The Gates of Hell."

Elements of "The Gates" created between 1880 and 1885 formed a repository of Ro-



Nude Dancer, by Rodin.

din's idea, consisting of more than 200 figures of the damned, their attendants and witnesses. It was Anatole France who observed that there were no monsters in Rodin's Hell — "The demons through whom these men and women suffer are their own passions, their loves and hatreds; they are their own flesh, their own thoughts."

The drawings, maquettes and examples of the principal figures and groups of Rodin's middle period form the great cores of the show — the Thinker, the Falling Man, Lust, Avarice, Paolo and Francesca (here called "Fugitive Love"), Meditation, Danaïd, Despair — which metamorphose by some Ovidian sculptures to a group of portraits, notably of Hugo and Balzac, and into sculptures of "The Mooses," created in association with the "Monument to Victor Hugo."

Significant among the Muse sculptures is a series devoted to "Iris, Messenger of the Gods," some of a flying, dancing or reclining nude, some of a serene but primitive head, and all the figures relating to Rodin's passionate interest in the dance — or rather the dancers Lolo Fuller and Isadora Duncan, and the Japanese dancer Hanako, of whom he made more than 50 busts, heads, and masks, as well as many drawings.

Her ability to stand motionless on one leg fascinated him. "Her bulging muscles stand out like those of the little dogs that call fox terriers, and her tendons are so strong that the joints to which they are attached are as big as her limbs." She is so strong she can stand on one leg for as long as she likes, with the other leg raised at right angles to her body. In that pose, she seems to have taken root in the earth, like a tree. Her anatomy is therefore very different from that of European women, but she is still very beautiful because of her unusual strength.

Another section must be mentioned, that of drawings and sculptures of "Limbs," particularly of hands, the significance of which did not escape the poetic eye of Rilke — "hands which, without belonging to a body, are alive. Hands that rise, irritated and in wrath, hands whose five bristling fingers seem to bark like the five jaws of a dog of Hell. Hands that walk, sleeping hands, and hands that are awakening... hands that are tired and will do no more, and have lain down in some corner like sick animals that know they are beyond help."

Max Wykes-Joyce writes frequently on art exhibitions in London for the IHT.

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DENMARK

COPENHAGEN:
• Museum of Decorative Art.
— To Nov. 30: Treasures from the Royal Palaces in Sweden: objects and furnishings of the mid 18th to early 20th centuries, from nine Swedish palaces.

ENGLAND

LONDON:
• Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41).
— To Jan. 4: Lion Rugs: 65 traditional Iranian folk carpets, some dating from the 18th century, employing lion motifs.
— To Jan. 4: A retrospective exhibition of Scottish artist David Roberts (1796-1864) known mainly for his paintings of the Middle East and North Africa.
• British Museum (tel: 636.15.55).
— To Feb. 15: Archaeology in Britain: New Views of the Past; discoveries and achievements of the past 40 years.

• Courtauld Institute (tel: 387.03.70).
— To Nov. 30: The Northern Landscape: 120 landscape drawings, including 16th and 17th century works from the Netherlands.
• Royal Academy of Arts (734.50.52).
— To Dec. 21: New Architecture: Norman Foster, Richard Rogers, James Stirling: modern architecture and its place in the city; scale models and sets by each architect.
• Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
— To Nov. 30: Sol LeWitt: Prints

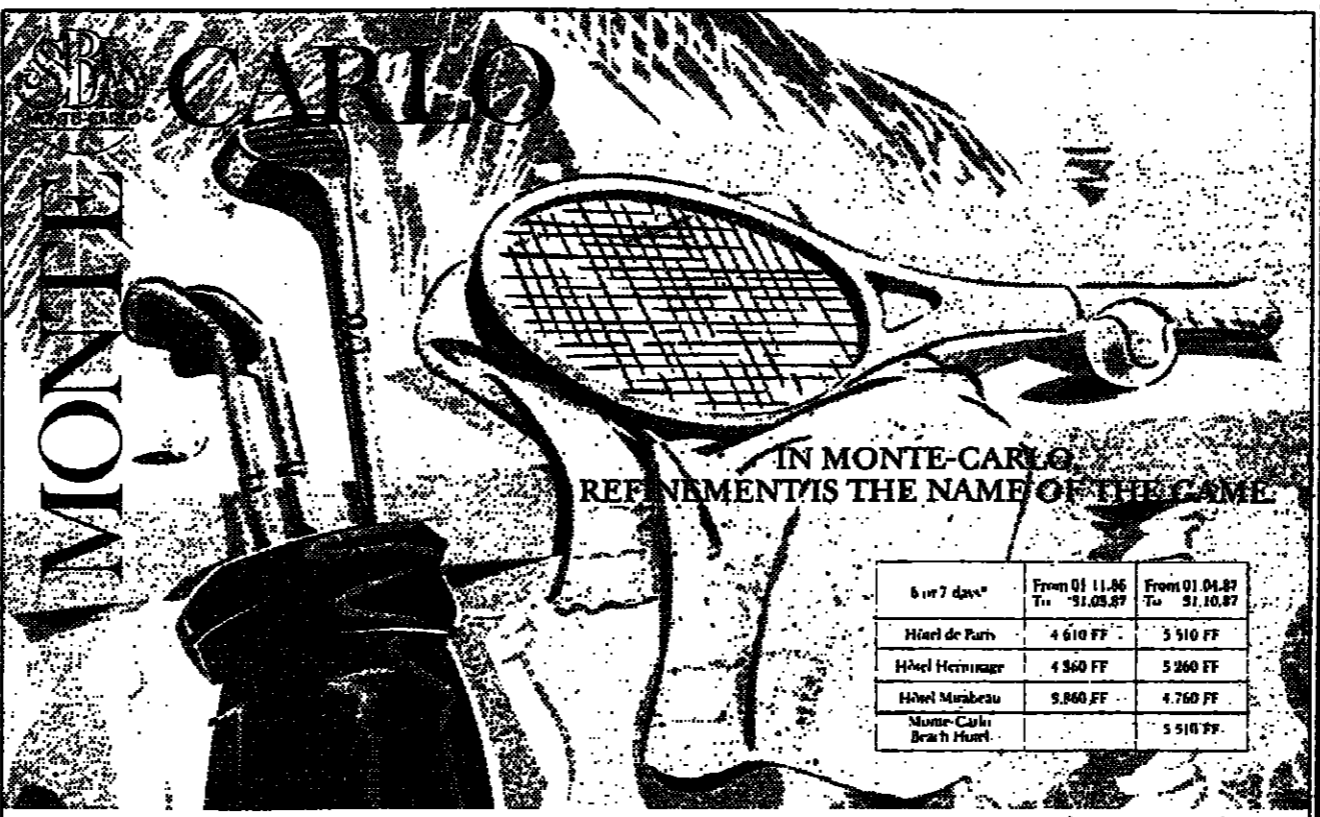
INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

FRANCE

LILLE:
• Musée des Beaux-Arts (tel: 42.71.71.30).

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ITALY

master: paintings and drawings of the 1960s and '70s.

FLORENCE:

• Palazzo Medici-Riccardi (tel: 55.27.60).

— To Nov. 30: German Expressionism (1905-1920): A selection of 60 paintings and 10 sculptures on loan from collections and museums in West Germany.

• Palazzo Vecchio (tel: 276.84.22).

— To Nov. 30: From El Greco to Goya: The Golden Age of Spanish Painting.

• Museo Nazionale delle Arti e Tradizioni.

— To Nov. 30: Nearly 500 works of 19th century gold- and silver-work by Italian craftsmen.

• Ca' Pesaro.

— To Jan. 6: Canaletto and Vissani, Venice and London.

• Peggy Guggenheim Foundation (tel: 293.47).

— To Dec. 15: Jean Dubuffet and Art Brut.

— To March: The Queen's Stipendiaries: Portrait of an 18th Century Venetian Family.

• Palazzo Ducale (tel: 249.51).

— To March 1, 1987: China in Venice. Chinese civilization seen through art from the Han dynasty to the time of Marco Polo (25-1279 A.D.).

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM:

• Van Gogh Museum (tel: 76.48.81).

— To Jan. 4: Monet in Holland, 24 works by Monet, and contemporaries in France and Holland.

• Historical Museum.

— To Dec. 7: The Taste of the Elite: Amsterdam Merchants and Their Culture.

• ROTTERDAM: • Museum voor Volkenkunde (tel: 010.411.055).

— To Jan. 4: Trade and cultural exchange between the Netherlands and Japan since 1600: Nearly 500 objects, from Japanese and Dutch museums.

MADRID:

• Centro de Arte Reina Sofía.

— To Jan. 20: Miró Sculptures, includes nearly 100 works from private collections and the Fundación Miró in Barcelona.

BONN:

• Rheinisches Landesmuseum (tel: 63.21.58).

— To Jan. 4: Bonn under the Kaisers, 1871-1914.

• BERLIN: • Berlinische Galerie (tel: 261.92.94).

— Nov. 30-Apr. 4: Art in Berlin from 1870 to the present.

• Nationalgalerie (tel: 2.66.6).

— To Jan. 15: Mies van der Rohe. Over 400 exhibits including drawings, photographs, and architectural models.

• MUNICH: • Staatsgemäldesammlungen (tel: 23.80.50).

— To Nov. 30: Rainer Küchler.

— To Jan. 5: Thirty paintings and drawings by Matisse on loan from the Hermitage and the Pushkin Museum in Moscow.

• PARIS: • Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.71.12.33).

— To Jan. 4: Alberto Giacometti, figurative drawings 1933-1947.

— To Dec. 14: Gilberto Zorio's arte povera, 30 works spanning 20 years; and works of the 1980s by German artist Reinhard Mucha.

• Ecole des Beaux-Arts (tel: 42.60.34.57).

— To Dec. 14: 19th century painting at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, as represented by the winners of the Beaux Arts Prix de Rome, 1797-1863.

• Fondation Mona Bismarck (tel: 47.21.38.86).

— To Dec. 15: Man Ray Cinéma, 200 photographs, sculptures, documents.

• Galerie d'Art Saint-Honoré (tel: 42.60.15.03).

— To Nov. 30: Thirty examples of Flemish 16th and 17th century painting, including works by the elder Bruegel's sons Jan and Pieter.

• Grand Palais (tel: 42.61.54.10).

— To Jan. 5: A major exhibition of the works of François Boucher which draws on private collections and museums in Europe and America.

— To Jan. 12: A retrospective of French abstract artist Maurice Esève (b. 1904); 200 works — including 116 paintings — collages and tapestries.

— To May 25: Le troisième œil de Jacques-Henri Lartigue. Photographs, 1902-1928, from the photographer's 100,000 print donation to the state.

— To Jan. 4: The Golden Age (1707-1843), a major exhibition of Scottish painting displays more than 200 works by leading painters (Raeburn, Ramsay, Wilkie) of the Scottish Enlightenment.

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— To Dec. 21: New Architecture: Norman Foster, Richard Rogers, James Stirling: modern architecture and its place in the city; scale models and sets by each architect.

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WEEKEND

Photographic Memory

by John G. Morris

ZURICH — One of modern photography's long forgotten talents — and one of its most remarkable romances — is commemorated in an exhibition of the Swiss photographer Werner Bischof at the Kunsthaus here through Jan. 11.

Bischof died on May 16, 1954, when his vehicle ran off a cliff in the Peruvian Andes, in the course of an assignment that was to have taken him the length of South America. He was only 38, but in less than one decade, working on four continents as a partner in the cooperative agency Magnum, he had risen to the top in the twin worlds of photo-journalism and photography as art.

In Zurich, his wife, Rosellina, gave birth nine days later to their second son, Daniel. Almost simultaneously came word that Robert Capa of Magnum had died on May 24 in Indochina, killed by a land mine while covering his fifth war.

Capa was not only the president and principal founder of the agency, but a virtual brother to Bischof. Rosellina Bischof dedicated herself to furthering her husband's work and that of the people he believed in. She saw to the publication of eight posthumous books. She opened a Magnum office in Zurich. In 1963 she married the Swiss photographer René Burri, who had been a protégé of Bischof's. In 1981 she became a principal founder of the Stiftung für die Photographie Schweiz (Swiss Foundation for Photography) and developed its exhibition program.

For years Rosellina Bischof-Burri had dreamed of doing a definitive Bischof exhibition and book. It was first planned for 1984, but there were delays. In 1985 she developed cancer and realized she was running out of time. She worked with all her strength in the remissions between treatments, aided by her eldest son, Marc, by Guido Magnagnano of the Kunsthaus and by Walter Binder of the Stiftung. She died last Jan. 30 knowing that the exhibition would go on as scheduled.

The book she had hoped for is not ready, but a new monograph in the Photo Poche series of France's Centre National de la Photographie sees its catalog. With a preface by Claude Roy, it was edited by Robert Delaire, now director of the center, and previously Bischof's French publisher.

The exhibition has more than 150 classic Bischof photographs from all periods. A large biographical section documents his development as photographer, artist and journalist, and celebrates the brief period when he and Rosellina worked together. This section is dedicated to her.

In 1946, en route to Greece on one of his first postwar missions, Bischof stopped for the night at a hostel in Milan. Rosellina, a black-haired Swiss beauty whose slightly Oriental look betrayed the Mongolian strain in her Hungarian ancestry, was staying there on her way to Rimini, where she worked in a Swiss-sponsored school for war orphans. Both were on the rebound from other romances; it seems to have been love at first sight.



Werner Bischof, 1954.

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At the time, Rosellina recalled just before her death, she was quite in awe of Werner. In Zurich he already had a reputation as an outstanding photographer and graphic artist. He had graduated at 20 from the Kunstgewerbeschule, the star pupil of Hans Fischer, a master of technique and of the prevailing photo-aesthetic of the time. Following military service and a year with the Swiss art magazine Graphis, Bischof went to Paris, hoping to become a painter, but returned to Zurich in 1939.

During the war he came under the influence of Arnold Kubler, the Swiss intellectual and friend of Picasso who founded the Swiss art magazine Du in 1941. Kubler was the first to publish Bischof's work: landscapes, still lifes, pictures of household objects, of fruits, vegetables and animals, of fashions. Fascinated by form and texture, Bischof would spend hours photographing a small, lighting it to look like a racing car. His compositions were precise, exquisite — and cold.

Encouraged by Kubler and by Du's art director, Emil Schultze, the most memorable one-man issues of a magazine ever produced. In September 1948, Werner wrote from Helsinki to Rosellina (she was in Zurich and they wanted to marry): "I have yet to make a big decision. I have the Magnum contract in hand. This is an agency (organized on a cooperative basis) of photographers — the best in the world — Capa, Cartier-Bresson, Chim, and Rodger. . . They are free people, too independent to tie themselves to one magazine. This way I could travel all over the world, and you might enjoy that too."

Bischof did join, and the next year he and Rosellina were married. He spent months in England on his first Magnum projects; she joined him part of the time. In 1950 Marc was born. Soon Werner was off to India. He wanted to investigate reports of impending famine in the state of Bihar, north of the Ganges. At the end of April 1951, he wrote:

"In the village of Dighiar, not far from Darbhanga, the inhabitants gather around us. Word of a European's arrival spreads like wildfire. The women and even the half-grown girls come to us and beg for food and clothing. 'Babu more cho' (Sir, we are dying), they call to us, especially the old, who are the first to be affected by famine. Skeletons covered with skin and veins, leaning on bamboo poles, waver toward us. An old man collapses in front of me. His eyes are crazed, he is trembling all over. He touches my shoes and looks heavenward. He has not eaten a bite in three days."

Bischof's story on the Indian famine was published internationally, a great success. Capa had put together a loose international magazine consortium to back a worldwide photographic project on "Generation X," the 20-year-olds who would shape the future. For this Bischof arrived in Japan in the summer of 1951. There, over the next 18 months, joined part-time by Rosellina, he did his most coherent single body of work, resulting in the book "Japan" (Simon & Schuster, 1954) with text by Robert Guillain. It was published just after his death.

Pages of the book, with its reproductions of 109 color and black-and-white photographs, are in the exhibition. During his stay in Japan, Bischof was sent twice on assignments by Life magazine to South Korea, to cover the plight of civilians. His report on the war's effect on Korean children was well-displayed in Life, whose editors were increasingly sour on the prolonged war. A similar foray into Indochina, where the French were fighting the Vietnam, was almost ignored in the U.S. press. He quickly sized up the conflict, almost two years before Dien Bien Phu (July 6, 1952):

"I have just returned from a six-day trip that took me from outpost to outpost in the Delta. A sinister struggle is taking place out there and it seems clear to me who is winning. . . Why this hideous war? It is clear to me that in the long run France and Vietnam are bound to lose out to the constant guerrilla warfare of the Vietnam. First of all, the Europeans are hat-

ed. This is a basic truth that no one dares to talk about as yet and that is seldom mentioned in the press. . . The white man has had his day in the Far East. Here, he is hanging on to a sinking ship."

Bischof despaired of getting this across in the press. He wrote to Rosellina (July 11-12, 1952): "Photography seems more and more superficial to me, journalism a sickness, but I must carry on. The only way for me is to do books and essays like Eugene Smith's — but who gives us an opportunity for that? Or making movies, but that field, too, is incredibly corrupt. We shall see. Soon I will be home." A week later he wrote:

"How beautiful it would be if you were here, then I wouldn't mind if it rained for months. . . I am thinking so much of you, where you might be, if you are talking with our son or our mutual experiences in the Far East. I want you so much to be happy and want to give you everything that is beautiful, but sometimes the world tears us apart. . . We want to change all that, as soon as I get home."

Indeed it did change; the following year, 1953, was spent largely in Zurich, preparing a special issue of Du, and an exhibition of his work from the Orient. Nevertheless he knew, and Rosellina knew, that he could not stay indefinitely. North and South America were two more continents to be explored. Magnum obtained support from a young French executive, Jean Ribaud (who died this year as chairman of Schlumberger), for an assignment that would enable Bischof to drive the length of South America, while incidentally photographing the company's field operations.

Rosellina accompanied him to New York in late 1953 and went as far as Mexico. She returned to Zurich soon after the new year. Werner's last letters from South America were full of sad tenderness. He missed his family deeply.

On May 24 came news first of Werner, then of Capa. Neither had known of the other's fate. The next day Rosellina gave birth to Daniel. At a joint memorial service, Edward Steichen saluted his fellow photographers. Friends and colleagues from all over the world came or sent messages. Cornell Capa, in a prayer shawl, recited the kaddish for his brother.

Now the work of the two men is united once more in Switzerland. A 170-print Robert Capa exhibition is at the Musée de l'Elysée in Lausanne until Nov. 30. The prints were donated by New York's International Center of Photography, headed by Cornell Capa, to the Lausanne museum "to commemorate the friendship of Werner Bischof and Robert Capa" and to honor "the name and memory" of Rosellina Bischof-Burri.

The Werner Bischof exhibition moves to the Musée de l'Elysée in Lausanne on March 31 and to the International Center of Photography in New York in May 1988.

John G. Morris, former executive editor of Magnum, is European correspondent for the National Geographic magazine.



Korean refugees, 1951 (top); Indochina, 1952 (above left); Dancer, Bombay, 1951 (right).



Photographs by Werner Bischof

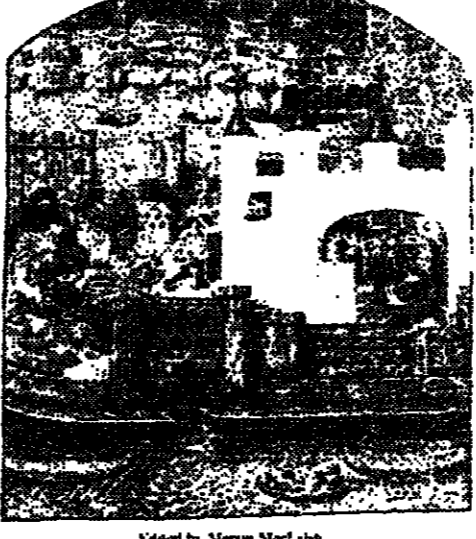
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## French Students Protest Education Law Changes

PARIS — Tens of thousands of students and schoolchildren protesting changes in education laws marched Thursday through Paris in a demonstration briefly marred by violent clashes between rival groups.

Many more joined similar marches in Marseille, Lyon and other towns.

Police said 92,000 protesters joined the Paris march to the National Assembly, part of a nationwide student movement against changes in university entrance rules planned by France's conservative government. But organizers said there were at least twice as many demonstrators in the capital.

The demonstration, the biggest since Prime Minister Jacques Chirac took office in March, snarled traffic throughout much of central Paris, particularly the Latin Quarter, the traditional center of Paris student life.

Fighting broke out between stewards organizing the march and a small group of extreme rightist students, who threw small gasoline bombs, bottles and sticks. Riot police separated the two groups.

Police said several persons were hurt and about a dozen cars damaged in the fighting, but the atmosphere was generally calm.

The marches were timed to coincide with the start of parliamentary debate on a university bill, but discussion of the legislation was postponed until Friday.

Students said the bill, drafted by the secretary of state for higher education, Alain Devaquet, would increase the cost of education and make it harder to enter a university of their choice.

The government has charged that the students are manipulated by the Communist and Socialist opposition.

Mr. Chirac's spokesman, Denis Baudouin, said the protest was part of a "calculated game" to influence the 1988 presidential election.

The charge was rejected by the marchers. One banner proclaimed: "We manipulate ourselves."



Thousands of French students marched through Paris's Left Bank to the National Assembly on Thursday to protest proposed changes in the law on university entrance.

## INQUIRY: Reagan Names Panel

(Continued from Page 1)

longtime association with some of the principals in the Iranian arms operation, including Robert C. McFarlane, Admiral Poindexter's predecessor as national security adviser.

Mr. Reagan created the board in response to the disclosures of fund diversions and after sharp criticism in recent weeks that the National Security Council, a White House group, had overstepped its bounds in getting involved in the operational details of the Iran arms shipments, while excluding senior military leaders and diplomats.

Mr. Reagan arrived Wednesday at his ranch near Santa Barbara for the Thanksgiving holiday weekend. He said Tuesday that he was "not fully informed" of the Iranian operation and diversion of funds.

Mr. Meese said Tuesday that Colonel North "knew precisely" about the transactions and that Admiral Poindexter had some knowledge of the diversion of funds but did not stop it.

In a television appearance Wednesday, Mr. Meese said: "It appears that there were some others involved and that's what we're looking into now."

He added: "There are some consultants involved and other people who have a tangential relationship to the United States government that we'll be talking to."

■ **Outsiders Are Investigated**

Janet Brinkley and Jeff Gerth of *The New York Times* reported from Washington.

Administration officials said Wednesday that the Justice Department was investigating people outside the government who may have served as "a board of directors of sorts," as a senior official put it, handling the Iranian payments diverted to the Nicaraguan rebels.

Government officials and others said these people apparently served as go-betweens, laundering the \$10 million to \$30 million in Iranian funds deposited in Swiss bank accounts and using the money to help buy supplies for the rebels.

Officials said the theory had gained credence when a rebel leader, Adolfo Calero, Portocarrero, had denied any knowledge of Swiss bank accounts.

If the rebels themselves did not withdraw money from the accounts, the consultants or "board of directors," probably did, government officials said.

Administration officials said investigators were looking at several people in particular: all current or former friends and associates of Colonel North.

As it turned out, officials said, Mr. Secord was among the people to be investigated, several officials said. Richard V. Secord, a retired Air Force major general who is believed to have been a key figure in the rebel supply program, according to congressional investigators and other government officials. Telephone records show that calls were made to Mr. Secord from "safe houses" in El Salvador used by members of the rebel supply team.

Through an attorney, Mr. Secord has denied any involvement.

As it turned out, officials said, Mr. Secord was with Colonel North and Mr. McFarlane when they flew to Iran in May.

Another important associate of Colonel North, officials said, is Michael A. Ledeen, a senior fellow at the Center for Strategic and International Studies of Georgetown University.

He has acknowledged that as a National Security Council consultant he helped set up the first contacts between Tehran and Washington but insists that he was unaware of any link with the rebels since his direct involvement with the program ended in November 1985. He declined to comment Wednesday.

Robert Owen, another associate of Colonel North, is also likely to be heard from the Justice Department investigators, officials said Wednesday. An investigation by the staff of Senator John F. Kerry, a Massachusetts Democrat and member of the Foreign Relations Committee, turned up at least a dozen witnesses who said Mr. Owen had served as the colonel's liaison with the rebels.

## North Said to Have Shredded Papers

WASHINGTON — Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North destroyed a series of documents from National Security Council files last weekend that are believed to have indicated the scope of involvement in the Iran arms sales venture by other administration officials, according to government sources.

The possible destruction of the documents is being investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which did not enter the case until Wednesday, a senior government source said Wednesday.

The sources said that the contents of the documents could not be determined precisely but that they could have played an important role in the administration's effort to establish the full dimensions of the operation to send to Nicaraguan rebels the profits of arms sales to Iran.

The crucial questions are: How many officials were involved and who were they?

Colonel North, who was relieved Tuesday of his duties by President Ronald Reagan, entered his "secure office" adjacent to the White House and shredded the papers at least 36 hours before administration officials ordered White House security officers to change the combinations on Colonel North's office and safe locks Tuesday afternoon, government sources said.

It was not clear whether Colonel North acted before or after being interviewed last weekend by Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d and other Justice Department officials about his role in the affair, the sources said.

■ **Barred by White House**

A White House spokesman, Dan Howard, said Thursday in Santa Barbara, California, that Colonel North had been barred from entering White House grounds but had attempted unsuccessfully to enter the grounds Thursday morning, United Press International reported.

Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North's name has been placed on the official "do not admit list" at the White House, Mr. Howard said.

"He no longer has a White House pass and he cannot be admitted to the compound for any reason."

He confirmed that the Justice Department had combinations on Colonel North's office and safe locks changed.

## REAGAN: Crisis Over Iran Causes Grievous Damage

(Continued from Page 1)

ronism, and it will hurt Reagan — unless, of course, he gets lucky and something happens in Iran that shows he was right after all.

In the weeks to come, Mr. Reagan seems certain to find his credibility, his competence and his control under stern challenge.

On a personal level, he remains the most popular president of modern times, and he has shown enormous resilience in the past.

But he approaches the last two years of his administration, a time when the strongest presidents have seen their power slip slowly away, with the Senate and the House of Representatives under Democratic control, with severe budgetary problems demanding attention and now with months or perhaps even years of investigation and revelation on the horizon.

"We look like liars around the world," said an administration official in a prominent job just below cabinet level.

A Republican senator said, "Unless he can regain the confidence of the Washington insiders, the American public and the allies in a hurry, we are going to see a weaker, more troubled Reagan than the one we have known so far."

A common theme of the president's critics Tuesday night was this: The president decided to run the Iranian operation out of the White House because he did not want the embarrassment of State Department and congressional involvement, but now he says neither he nor most of his senior associates knew of the payments to the Nicaraguan rebels.

At best, politicians said, that demonstrates that Mr. Reagan lacked the capacity or the inclination to manage foreign policy. Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, made a similar point last week, before the latest disclosures, when he said Mr. Reagan's dealings with Iran showed that he was "not fully aware, or informed, or capable of assimilating all the information that his staff gave him."

Assessing the impact of recent events on Mr. Bush's undeclared candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination in 1988, a former Republican cabinet member said: "George's problem is that he is a kind of political moon who generates no light of his own. He has reflected Ronald Reagan's brilliance so far, but now that sun may be setting."

Secretary of State George P. Shultz appeared to have emerged as a winner from the chaotic events of recent days. One of his nemesis, Mr. Reagan's national security adviser, Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, has resigned, and Mr. Reagan has named a commission to study the operational role of the National Security Council, which Mr. Shultz and his aides have been criticizing.

A major question, in the view of much of political Washington, is the future of Donald P. Regan, the White House chief of staff, part of whose job, presumably, is to keep the president informed of what lesser aides are doing.

If Mr. Regan knew nothing about the payments to the rebels, several Republicans said, he must take part of the blame for what Mr. Reagan has called his own belated discovery of the possibly illegal diversion of funds.

## ALLIES: Problems for Friends, Opportunity for Soviet

(Continued from Page 1)

ating partner and bears the responsibility for the absence of super-power agreements over the past six years.

But at the same time, the Soviet Union appears to be trying to push ahead with arms control negotiations with Washington, perhaps in hopes that a weaker administration will be more amenable to making some of the concessions Moscow is demanding, Western sources in Moscow speculate.

In New Delhi, a Soviet spokesman, Georgi A. Arbatov, accompanying Mikhail S. Gorbachev on a state visit, said that "nothing good comes out of this — not for us, not for the U.S. The only slight hope is that they put the pieces together."

America's allies, meanwhile, are trying to say as little as possible about the discovery that U.S. arms were sold to Iran and that proceeds had been diverted to anti-Sandinist rebels in Nicaragua. Officials in Bonn, London, Paris and Tokyo said they wanted to avoid adding to Mr. Reagan's troubles by voicing criticism at this point.

But the combination of the Iran-

arms controversy and the confusion surrounding the Reykjavik meetings last month have led long-time admirers such as Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France to confront the possibility that identification with Mr. Regan may suddenly be a political liability in election battles just over the horizon.

In several countries, concern about the impact of Mr. Regan's troubles on specific bilateral issues was mingled with broad misgivings about the competence of the Reagan administration in managing foreign affairs. Relatively little attention was paid to the details, or morality, of the Iran and Nicaragua operations.

In South Africa, for example, officials voiced fear that the apparent strengthening of Congress moves the slim hopes that Pretoria had of improving relations with Washington next year. Officials had hoped that the president, who opposed the economic sanctions enacted by Congress this year, would be able to exert a moderating influence on anti-apartheid activists on Capitol Hill.

Similar apprehensions were expressed in Tokyo, where Mr. Regan's success in resisting congressional pressure to restrict imports has been an stabilizing force in Japanese-American relations.

In a more general way, the uproar in Washington has suddenly revived questioning abroad about the ability of the United States to conduct a long-term foreign policy while holding its political leaders to standards of ethics and accountability that many foreigners find unacceptably high.

While the crisis is not a Waterloo, the center-left French newspaper *Le Monde* observed Wednesday, "the emperor has no clothes now."

The Times of London, usually a Reagan supporter, declared that in this case "the president's ignorance reflects poorly both on him personally and on his closest advisers." The Daily Telegraph, the newspaper that most closely reflects British government views, spoke of "a shoddy farago of conspiracy and illegality that would not disgrace the government of a banana republic."

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## TRUCE: Manila, Communist Rebels Sign Agreement

(Continued from Page 1)

accord as a major victory, the enthusiasm was muted by the knowledge that the next phase of the talks — the substantive negotiations to find a peaceful end to the guerrilla war — would be far more difficult.

Under the terms of the truce, the talks will begin within 30 days.

"I have no doubt that the succeeding phase of the negotiations will be even more difficult," Mr. Mitra said, "but on substantive issues, we might have some common ground."

Mr. Ocampo agreed the latter talks "will be more difficult," but added that he was optimistic.

Both sides enter the ensuing

peace talks with opposing positions that at this early stage seem virtually irreconcilable. The Communists are expected to want at least some share of government power as the price for laying down their arms, something Mrs. Aquino has categorically ruled out.

The Communists are also expected to press their longstanding demand for the dismantling of the American military bases, a concession the Aquino government is unlikely to make.

Mr. Ocampo had said previously that the rebels would demand as part of a cease-fire that the government grant Communist forces territorial control of certain areas of the country.

But the truce agreement skirted over that and other sticking points, indicating that the rebel side has made significant concessions over the last several weeks in order to gain a truce.

For example, the five-page truce agreement makes no mention of a previous rebel demand that the military dismantle "notorious" units of the paramilitary Civilian Home Defense Force. The army has relied on those units, which are basically armed civilian militias, to bolster troop strength in key villages. But the largely untrained troops have also been widely cited for abusing human rights.

The truce document says that during the period of a cease-fire, the army shall "disarm and punish abusive members and units in the field, including abusive CHDF." In return, according to the truce document, the Communists agree to disarm and punish their abusive members and units.

The military is also allowed to continue its patrols in areas under nominal "control" of the Communist guerrillas.

The pact calls for the establishment of a five-member National Cease-Fire Committee to monitor the truce and investigate complaints of violations by either side. That panel will also set up local or regional cease-fire committees in areas of heavy fighting.

## ARMS: U.S. Plans to Exceed Limits

(Continued from Page 1)

backed away from its earlier decision. In May, to be no longer bound by the pact limits.

Mr. Reagan said in May that he would review the decision at the end of the year.

■ **A Soviet Response**

The Soviet Union is considering concrete measures to be implemented in response to any U.S. violation of the treaty, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Boris Pyady-

shev, said in Moscow on Wednesday, Reuters reported.

He said U.S. plans to exceed treaty limits would inevitably exert a negative influence on the Geneva talks. The talks are in progress until January, but the two sides open interim discussions in Copenhagen Tuesday.

Mr. Pyadyshchev said that while Moscow had no need to rush to retaliate against the planned U.S. abandonment of the treaty, it would not allow the strategic balance to be undermined.

Table listing various statistics such as AMEX prices, NYSE prices, and interest rates.

TECHNOLOGY

In Public-Private Job, India Is Cleaning Ganges

By NILOVA ROY

Special to the Herald Tribune

BENARES, India — In one of the world's largest environmental projects, private companies and public agencies are trying to clean up the Ganges River.

The "Ganges" as it is called here, "especially is the river of India," the country's first prime minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, wrote in his autobiography.

Yet Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, Nehru's grandson, noted during a June ceremony to inaugurate a phase of the plan.

"We have allowed the pollution of this river, which is the symbol of our spirituality."

The plan calls for blocking the flow of pollutants into the 1,565-mile (2,525-kilometer) river, which stretches from the Himalayas to the Bay of Bengal.

The five-year project, launched in October 1985, will employ about 90,000 and will cost the government an estimated 2.93 billion rupees (\$222.6 million).

By 1990, 80 percent of the pollutants now present in the river will be eliminated," said Nilay Chaudhuri, one of the planners and former chairman of India's Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution.

The plan calls for diverting sewage flowing into the river to other locations for treatment. The treated sewage will be converted into an energy source and sold, generating revenue for the government.

BUT CARRYING OUT the plan will not be simple, given its scope. The Ganges basin covers 341,450 square miles (900,000 square kilometers) and provides water to eight provinces in India's prime agricultural belt.

The fact that very few of the cities along the river have even the semblance of a sewage-disposal system make it even more daunting," Mr. Chaudhuri said.

The project initially will target the 100 river cities and towns with populations of 50,000 or more. Twenty-seven of those have populations exceeding 100,000.

"Instead of the municipal waste finding its way directly into the river, as it does now," said Indra Mohan Sahai, chairman of the water authority in Uttar Pradesh.

Through this process, the treatment plant, to be built on the site of an existing sewage dump, will become an energy source.

See GANGES, Page 15

OECD Is Biggest Borrower

Members Swamp Bond Markets

By Carl Gervitz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Borrowers in the 24 richest countries dominated the international capital markets this year, accounting for an "unprecedented concentration" of 89 percent of funds borrowed.

As recently as 1982, the wealthiest countries — all OECD members — took only 68 percent of the total.

The steady rise since then coincides with the increasing "secularization" of the international market — the preference of lenders and borrowers for tradable assets and liabilities, which in turn limits access to the market to top-quality borrowers.

"Practically the totality of international intermediation is [now] carried out in the securities markets or through instruments providing some form of negotiability," the OECD said Wednesday in its quarterly report, Financial Market Trends.

Over the past two years, the bond market has displaced bank lending as the largest source of international finance — a trend that favors borrowers in the major industrialized countries.

U.S. borrowers are the largest users of the international bond market, accounting for almost 21 percent of total funds raised this year.

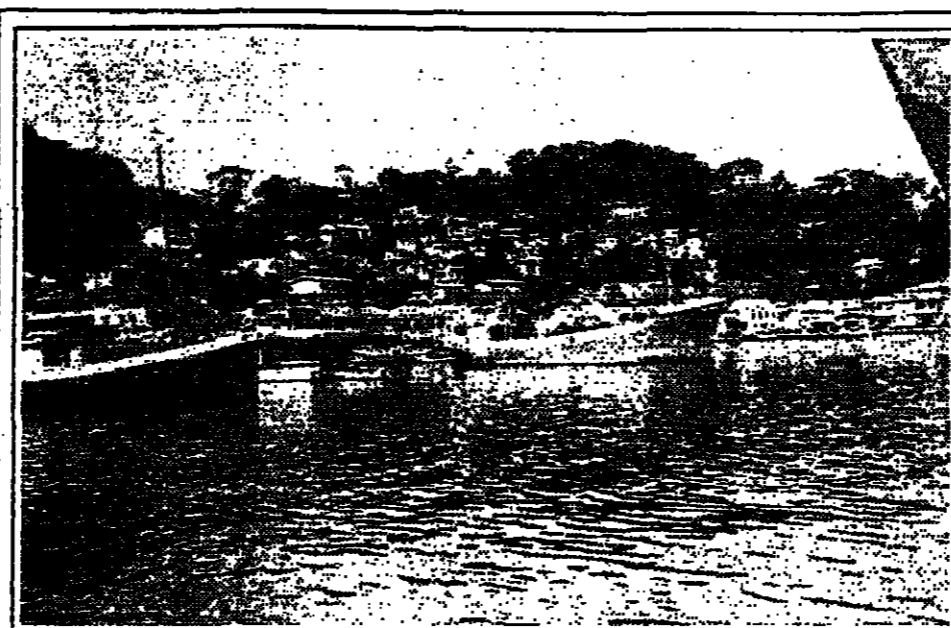
Including Britain, Canada, France and West Germany, the top six countries accounted for almost two-thirds of the funds raised in external bond markets.

The trend is not much different in the bank credit market, where OECD-member countries account for all of the total growth this year.

Lending has declined to members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and to non-OECD developing countries, leaving Eastern Europe as the only area beside the OECD registering any increase.

The OECD report found that the share of non-OECD developing countries in total international borrowing has dropped to 5 percent from 21 percent in 1982, when the Third World debt crisis erupted.

Eastern Europe had 1.2 percent of the funds borrowed this year.



The harbor of St. George's, Grenada.

Investment Hangs Fire in Grenada

By Mark Kurlansky

Special to the Herald Tribune

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada — "We in Grenada do not want anyone to give us a handout. We want a hand up," Prime Minister Herbert Blaize frequently says.

Many Grenadians thought that hand up would be the U.S. aid package that has brought in \$82 million since the October 1983 invasion and the Caribbean Basin Initiative.

But three years after U.S. troops landed here, after four years of virtual boycott by the Reagan administration, prosperity and large-scale investment have yet to reach Grenada, an island with lovely tropical beaches.

The Caribbean Basin Initiative, cornerstone of Reagan administration policy in the region, was to spur investment in 21 member countries by offer-

ing duty-free entry for most goods to the United States.

But the three-year-old program has had few takers among investors, and Caribbean exports to the United States have been steadily declining in dollar terms.

Despite an intense effort by the Reagan administration, which has organized two tours of the island for potential investors, little investment has come to Grenada.

Jerry Steinberg went on a 1984 White House tour of Grenada and has since sold there some small electric generators for his Florida company, Reagan Equipment. But he hasn't invested there.

He says, "Politics gives you a rosy idea of what people's said it made the switch because it found it cheaper to borrow money through bank loans.

Boesky Scandal Fails to Discourage Merger Mania

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Despite suggestions that the Ivan F. Boesky insider-trading case and congressional hearings into merger mania might cool the ardor of Wall Street's deal makers, takeover fever continues unabated.

This week has seen four more big offers — three in excess of \$1 billion — by suitors and raiders eager to take advantage of the current environment before U.S. tax laws change Jan. 1.

"It hasn't cooled off," said T. Boone Pickens, one of the best-known raiders who nevertheless is sitting out the market.

In this week's activity, Irwin Jacobs, another of the best-known of corporate raiders, made a bid Tuesday of up to \$3.8 billion for Borg-Warner Corp., a diversified Chicago company with interests ranging from auto parts to financial services.

Raymond Levy, 58, chairman of Cockerill Sambre, a large Belgian steel group, and former head of Usinor, France's largest steel company, is said to be the leading candidate, after informal talks Wednesday between Alain Madelin, industry minister, and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, government sources said.

However, Jean-Marie Descarpentis, 51, chairman of Carmaud SA, France's largest maker of tin cans and plastic containers, and a former consultant with McKinney & Co. of the United States, is considered a strong candidate and is close to Mr. Madelin. Also being considered is Jean Gandois, 56, chairman of Pechiney.

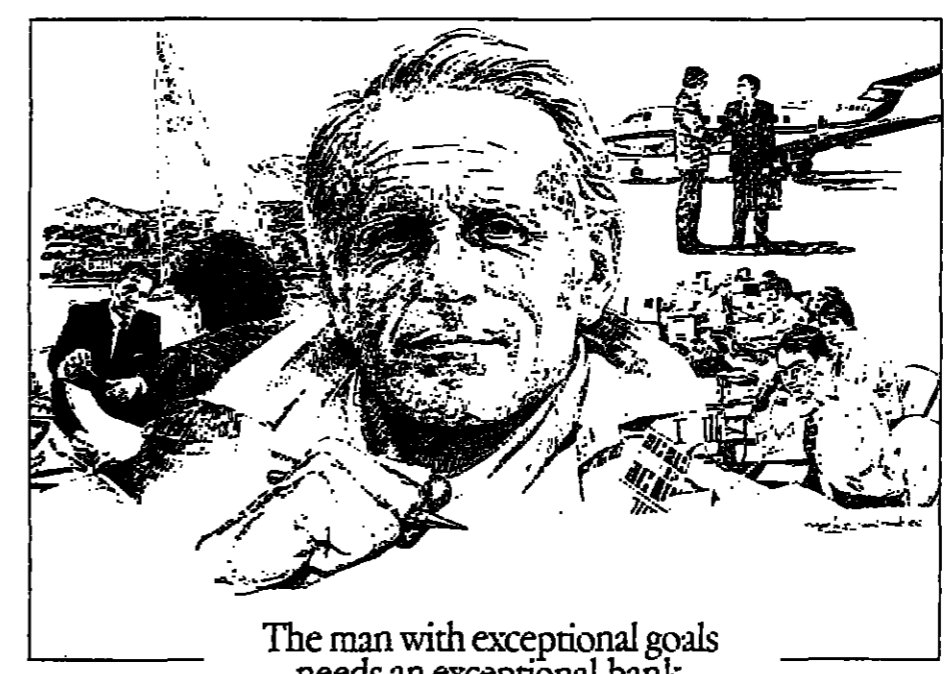
Those two events rekindled congressional outrage about takeovers, with many on Capitol Hill contending that buyouts have gotten out of hand and calling for legislation to protect companies from hostile bids.

Analysts said the four offers seem to indicate that some highly criticized practices associated with hostile bids are still going on. For instance, there was immediate speculation that Mr. Jacobs is seeking "greencell" from Borg-Warner

— or repurchase of his stock in the company at a premium, giving him a big, quick profit. Many congressional critics want to ban such transactions.

Still, there was some indication that problems affecting one segment of the takeover boom are having some effect: People's and Swarovski changed the terms of their offer for Zale to eliminate controversial junk bonds from the financing package.

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Currency Rates

Table showing currency rates for various locations including Amsterdam, Frankfurt, London, and Zurich.

Continued in London and Zurich columns in other European editions. New York rates of 4 P.M. (Nov. 26). All other rates as of Nov. 27.

Table showing interest rates for various currencies and terms.

Interest Rates

Table showing interest rates for various currencies and terms.

Table showing key money market rates.

Table showing U.S. money market funds.

Table showing gold prices.

Table showing various market rates and prices.

Markets Closed All U.S. stock, commodity and foreign-exchange markets were closed Thursday for a holiday. Stock and foreign-exchange markets will reopen today, but many commodity exchanges will remain closed until Monday.

3 in Contention To Head Renault

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The list of candidates being considered by the French government to head Renault, the state-owned automaker, has been narrowed to three, government and industry sources said Thursday.

Renault's chairman, Georges Besse, was killed by terrorists Nov. 17.

Raymond Levy, 58, chairman of Cockerill Sambre, a large Belgian steel group, and former head of Usinor, France's largest steel company, is said to be the leading candidate, after informal talks Wednesday between Alain Madelin, industry minister, and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, government sources said.

However, Jean-Marie Descarpentis, 51, chairman of Carmaud SA, France's largest maker of tin cans and plastic containers, and a former consultant with McKinney & Co. of the United States, is considered a strong candidate and is close to Mr. Madelin. Also being considered is Jean Gandois, 56, chairman of Pechiney.

NYSE Mixed, Dow Higher In Active Pre-Holiday Trade

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed mixed in active trading Wednesday before the Thanksgiving Day holiday. The Dow Jones industrial average hovered just below record highs.

The Dow average of 30 blue chips rose 4.64, to 1,916.76, but declining issues outnumbered advances by almost an 8-7 ratio.

Over the five previous trading days, the Dow index climbed 94.91 points, mounting a challenge to its record closing high of 1,919.71 reached on Sept. 4.

Volume came to 152 million shares, down from 154.6 million in the previous session.

With its advance in Wednesday's trading, the Dow Jones industrial average continued a pattern that has stood for two decades. In the sessions immediately before and after the Thanksgiving holiday, analysts have noted, the average has posted a net gain every year since 1965.

Wednesday moved to cash in on some of the market's recent gains. But prices began advancing again near the close.

Analysts said the rally in the past week caught many market participants by surprise, coming as it did just after the insider-trading scandal broke.

Cheesebrough-Pond's led the active list Wednesday, up 12 1/2 to 61 1/2 on turnover of more than 7.7 million shares. Late Tuesday, American Brands offered to acquire Cheesebrough-Pond's for \$66 a share.

Colgate-Palmolive rose 4 3/4, to 45, on conjecture that it also might attract an acquirer's eye.

Lockheed, which has been the subject of recurring unconfirmed takeover rumors, gained 2 to 53 1/2.

Similarly, E. F. Hutton Group jumped 3 1/2 to 42 1/2. American Express declined to comment on talk that it might have a renewed interest in acquiring Hutton.

Borg-Warner added 1 1/2 to 39. Late Tuesday the company received a takeover proposal from Minstar Inc.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Slightly Lower in European Trading

LONDON — The dollar ended mixed, but slightly lower in Europe Thursday after a quiet trading day. Dealers said the dollar traded in a very tight range in trading because of the closure of U.S. markets for the Thanksgiving Day holiday. They said little change was expected soon, with many U.S. operators extending their holiday through the weekend and with no further key U.S. economic indicators due this week.

At \$1.4295, compared with \$1.4305 Wednesday. Trade-weighted against a basket of 18 currencies, the pound also slipped slightly, to 68.1 percent of its 1975 value from 68.2 on Wednesday. Dealers said that sentiment persisted for a weaker dollar, particularly in light of recent U.S. economic figures. Political uncertainty in Washington over the Iranian arms agreement also weighed on the currency, they said.

News Thursday that the West German merchandise-trade surplus widened to 10.7 billion DM in October from 10.4 billion in September had no impact on trading, they said. News Wednesday that the U.S. merchandise-trade deficit shrank to \$12.1 billion in October, the lowest since August 1985, was offset by the upward revision of September's deficit, with a net neutral effect on the dollar's outlook.

London Dollar Rates table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and Change.

S&P 100 Index Options table with columns for Strike Price, Call, Put, and Change.

THE EUROMARKETS

Trading Focuses on FRNs; Perpetuals Again Lead Losses

By Christopher Pizzeo
LONDON — The floating-rate-note sector of the Eurobond market was the main feature of trading Thursday with prices again ending below levels of the day before, dealers said. Once more, perpetuals were the hardest hit.

FRN dealers said the bulk of Thursday's losses of up to 15 basis points in perpetuals was due to overnight selling in Hong Kong. For once Hong Kong led the way and gave the market a bit of a heaving. London indulged in some short-covering but then prices fell back, a senior trader at a U.S. house said.

A trader at a European house said that despite the fact that many perpetuals seem of good value, "I'm certainly not brave enough to go out and pick up paper." This week's issue for Standard Chartered PLC, however, finished firmer against the trend. It opened about 10 basis points lower at 99.15 and by the end of the day was quoted at around 99.39.

The Japanese convertible sector re-opened with the \$100-million bond for Chiba Bank. The 15-year issue has an indicated coupon of 2 1/2 percent and was led by Nomura International Ltd. The issue was quoted on the when-issued market at a discount of 1 1/4, comfortably inside total fees of 2 1/2 percent.

London Commodities table with columns for Commodity, High, Low, and Change.

Asian Commodities table with columns for Commodity, High, Low, and Change.

DM Futures Options table with columns for Strike Price, Call, Put, and Change.

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Paris Commodities

Paris Commodities table with columns for Commodity, High, Low, and Change.

London Commodities

London Commodities table with columns for Commodity, High, Low, and Change.

Asian Commodities

Asian Commodities table with columns for Commodity, High, Low, and Change.

London Metals

London Metals table with columns for Metal, Price, and Change.

Floating-Rate Notes

Floating-Rate Notes table with columns for Issuer/Note, Coupon, Bid, Ask.

Dollars

Dollars table with columns for Issuer/Note, Coupon, Bid, Ask.

Pounds Sterling

Pounds Sterling table with columns for Issuer/Note, Coupon, Bid, Ask.

Deutsche Marks

Deutsche Marks table with columns for Issuer/Note, Coupon, Bid, Ask.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Jardine to Restructure, Spin Off Hotel Group

HONG KONG — Jardine Matheson Holdings Ltd., the big real estate and hotel group, said Thursday that it would undertake a major restructuring to strengthen its balance sheet.

It said its Hongkong Land Co. unit would spin off the Mandarin Oriental Hotel group and contribute its remaining interest in Jardine to a new investment company.

The new company, Hongkong Investors Ltd., will be merged with Jardine Securities Ltd. to form a separate company, Jardine Strategic Holdings Ltd. Jardine Strategic will have net assets of more than \$5.5 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$70 million) and will be the largest single shareholder in Jardine Matheson, HK Land, Dairy Farm Co. and Mandarin Oriental.

investment firms, to repurchase its own shares.

The new investment firm, Hong Kong Investors Ltd., is formed by grouping various assets worth 3 billion dollars from HK Land, Jardine Matheson and Jardine Securities.

These assets consist of a 12.5-percent stake in Jardine Matheson to be acquired from HK Land, a 5.5-percent stake in HK Land from Jardine Matheson and a 1-percent stake in HK Land from Jardine Securities, as well as an 8-percent stake in Dairy Farm from Jardine Matheson.

Mandarin Oriental will become a listed company with net assets of about 1.9 billion dollars and anticipated 1987 earnings of nearly 200 million dollars after tax.

BASF's Profit Fell 12.6% In Period, to 2.2 Billion DM

LUDWIGSHAFEN, West Germany — BASF AG, the chemicals group, said Thursday that pretax profit fell 12.6 percent in the first nine months of 1986, and that it expected full-year results to be below last year's.

BASF said world group pretax profit slipped to 2.15 billion Deutsche marks (about \$1.08 billion) in the first nine months of 1986 from 2.46 billion DM a year earlier. Revenue was down 5.7 percent, to 30.86 billion DM from 32.72 billion DM.

The chairman of the managing board, Hans Albers, said 1986 profit and sales would fall short of last year's for two reasons. These were the fall of the dollar, which hurt revenue from exports to such regions as Latin America and Southeast Asia, and of oil prices, which caused BASF to make provision for depreciation of raw materials and oil-derived products.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Former Chairman of Gulf Bowing Out as Chevron Deputy

By Arthur Higbee International Herald Tribune Chevron Corp. has named J. Dennis Bonney to succeed James E. Lee as vice chairman. Mr. Lee, who will be 65 in December, is retiring at the end of the year.

As chief executive, he sold most of Gulf's European operations, wrote off millions of dollars in other unprofitable businesses and aimed exploration at higher-risk, higher-reward areas.

But in the aftermath of Chevron's \$13.2-billion acquisition of Gulf in early 1984, The New York Times notes, Mr. Lee was criticized for an expensive proxy fight to keep the oilman T. Boone Pickens off Gulf's board.

but many arbitrageurs who had bet on Gulf lost heavily. Midland Bank PLC has recruited Ian Tegner, 53, to become its director of group finance. Mr. Tegner, who has been finance director of Bowater Industries PLC, succeeds Michael Julien. Mr. Julien was appointed deputy chief executive of Eurotunnel Group in September.

COMPANY NOTES

Bank of British Columbia, in a widely expected move, said it had agreed to be taken over by Hongkong Bank of Canada, a unit of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.

Dresdner Bank AG's earnings in the first 10 months of 1986 surpassed year-earlier levels. Wolfgang Röhler, the bank's managing board chairman, said the parent bank's partial operating earnings in the first 10 months of 1986 totaled 757.5 million Deutsche marks (\$379.8 million), up 10 percent from 685.8 million DM.

LTV Corp., the second-largest U.S. steel company, has reported a \$2.08-billion net loss in its third quarter. The net loss was the company's largest in a single three-month period, exceeding the previous \$610.4-million dollar record in the second quarter.

GANGES: Big Clean-Up Project

(Continued from first finance page) turbine to generate electrical power that will be used to run the plant. This source of electricity is called biogas and is now generated mainly from such wastes as cow dung. Biogas is gaining popularity in rural India, where a primitive facility costing 15,000 rupees can provide electricity for irrigation pumps and village lighting.

by the Indian government in conjunction with foreign companies or governments. The Dutch government has offered to help set up industrial-effluent treatment plants at Mirzapur and Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh, where tanners empty their waste products into the Ganges.

The British have agreed to donate technical expertise and a computer to monitor water quality. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has held two seminars on making the treatment projects viable.

GRENADA: Most Are Hesitant to Invest, Despite U.S.-Backed Incentives

(Continued from first finance page) you can do. Then good business sense tells you otherwise.

This is essentially a Puerto Rican concept for offshore operations that are being chased away by the commonwealth's relatively high wage scale. A company that agrees to keep the technologically demanding part of its operation in Puerto Rico can obtain advantageous financing to set up a twin plant for labor-intensive assembly on a low-wage island.

British West Indies Airlines and the infrequent flights of the new Grenada Airways to the United States are the only regular air services linking Grenada with points outside the region. This has been a major obstacle to investment in tourism.

The airlines, completing the vicious circle, are reluctant to fly to an island that has only about 500 tourist-class hotel rooms.

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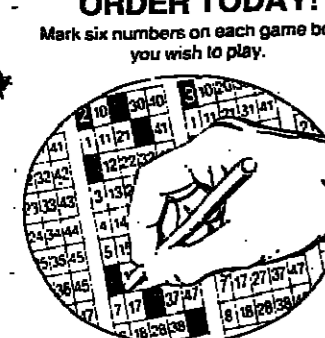
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Advertisement for CNN. Text includes: 'Keep In Touch With the World...', 'CNN', 'Television's 24-Hour News, Sports, Business & People Network', 'Available at fine hotels across Europe and Japan.'

Advertisement for Best UK Mortgages for Expatriates. Text includes: 'Best UK Mortgages for Expatriates', '\*Highly competitive rate \*Immediate funds', 'Phone Richard Appleyard (in London) on 01-380 5019', 'CHEMICAL BANK'.

Advertisement for Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V. Text includes: 'The Quarterly Report as of 30th September 1986 has been published and may be obtained from: Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam'.

Advertisement for Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V. Text includes: 'Weekly net asset value', 'Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.', 'on November 17, 1986: U.S. \$168.92', 'Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange'.





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# LONDON



## —PROPERTY REVIEW—

### Point of Resistance

Prices of Central London's residential property have climbed beyond what many national and international buyers and investors believe are reasonable. There are clear signs that the buoyant sellers' market is shifting to a buyers' market.

After a 25% price rise in 1983 followed by 35% in both '84 and '85 and a further 20% this year, a point of resistance has been reached. Now there is a surplus of first-class houses and apartments for sale. Native buyers seek reductions. Foreign buyers, who used to account for 50% of the Belgravia, Knightsbridge, Mayfair and

Chelsea "inner circle" are down to 30% and are cautious and will not be rushed. Savills, a major estate agency noted for its market monitor, quotes overseas clients as believing that London property is at the crest of a boom and that a wait of 9-18 months will bring a more competitive buy.

Nevertheless, the base is solid and with the importance of the City of London as a major world finance centre, there is no doubt that pressure and demand for property will remain strong.

Savills partner Victoria Mitchell comments: "I believe that 1987 will be a quieter market place. Although good properties will still sell well, I suggest that prices overall will remain fairly static. However, once the uncertainty of the General Election is removed, I feel confident that the market will move firmly forward again."

Alastair Colvin, a partner of the Robert Brice agency, emphasises that "mediocre property will suffer most because there have been too many conversions and there is too much around". Inflated prices of less-than-prime London property have driven buyers with £300,000 - £400,000 to Docklands, he says, and to boroughs such as Wandsworth which have caught up with Fulham.

Ian Buxton, of Chesterton Residential, acknowledges a dearth of foreign buyers but points out that the arrival of several new residential property funds has compensated for this. Spurred on by the success of the Henderson scheme, similar funds were launched by Schroder, Target and Cannon, all competing for essentially the same properties.

Says Buxton: "As well as being a force for stability, these funds also permit the man in the street to participate in and benefit from the growth in the capital values of properties otherwise well beyond his reach."

On price trends in general, Buxton comments: "Salaries are running ahead of inflation and our estimate is for an average rise in sales values of 10-15%, primarily in the first six months of the year and in market sectors where there is

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## The other Side of London's Face

London has a very wrinkled face. Even in prime locations such as Belgravia, Knightsbridge, Chelsea and Kensington, time-worn facades of Georgian houses, Regency terraces, looming Victorian mansion blocks and Edwardian artisan cottages give the impression that the occupants have missed the boat of the affluent society. How deceptive!

In fact, rare luxury lies within. The law of planning and conservation keep most exteriors immune from change, so architects and designers invest their talents on interiors. Behind the buttressed walls of the metropolis is a mass of extravagant modern refurbishments - silk purses inside sow's ears, covert palaces within overt stables.

Palace is literally the word for a major re-furb north of Kensington Gardens; Palace Court, actually. Richard Collins, of Fremantle Properties, found this seven-storey Edwardian mansion block after a two-year search. It cost him around £3.5 million, and he and his team of craftsmen spent a year restoring it to produce 25 luxury flats within the large U-shaped building. Where possible, original features, including cornices and mouldings, were retained, or recreated to restore the building.

Launched in May, half the apartments were sold and six more under offer within a month at prices from £200,000 to £650,000. Altogether, 18 have now been sold by agents Savills and Aylesford.

Nairn Construction's refurbishment of two adjoining houses at 81 Cadogan Square/89 Cadogan Gardens is similarly impressive. The company bought the site in urgent need of repair in 1984. Extensive alterations were carried out with the approval and encouragement of the Cadogan Estate who wanted to see their standards maintained.

The interiors were substantially redesigned. The roof was altered to create a penthouse and roof terrace and the

Most striking project off the drawing board there is The Cascades, a £25 million 20-storey tower block bordering West India Docks. Buyers making a 10 per cent down-payment on the first 84 of the 164 units being built will be able to claim a 10 per cent discount on the asking price and have their legal fees and stamp duty paid for them.

Other luxury apartments developments by Ladbroke include 10 Hyde Park Square and 100 Piccadilly where sales of three units for a total of £1,275,000 have been announced.

Less than prime property is not holding up so well, and one cause of this - and the effect of the earlier soaring prices there - is a radial move away from the centre to more peripheral locations in all directions. The most significant eastwards is Docklands, an erstwhile wasteland bordering the City of London. It has now emerged as a powerhouse of residential and commercial development with buyers snapping up everything available.

One of the pioneer agents there, Martin Burney, of the Dockland Property Centre, has seen single apartments in converted warehouses there sell for more this year than the whole wharf fetched five years ago.

Reflecting his view that the creme de la creme need not compromise, Anthony Lassman expects to obtain the full £2.8 million sought for the grandest ambassadorial Mayfair House, South Street, probably the greatest property now on sale in Mayfair. In the same location, he is confident that two new penthouses now being constructed atop The Manor, near Berkeley Square, will fetch their quoted £1 million and £750,000.

Ladbroke Group Properties affirms that top quality homes can still sell to top prices, based on its success with No 3 Welbeck Street, believed to be the first purpose built apartment block in the centre of the West End for at least 20 years.

The elegant foyer, furnished with green marble to an exclusive design by David Hicks International, typifies the high specifications to which the development has been constructed. All 15 units, at £155,000 - £695,000, include fully-fitted luxury Bulthaup/Neff kitchens, fitted carpets, an advanced video entryphone system and - rare in the West End - private on-site car parking. In a flash, one apartment

northern elevation has had the bay extended to make better proportioned rooms. The building has been completely converted and restored to more than its former glory with two maisonnettes and three two-bed flats in addition to the penthouse.

Lord Francis Russell, eponymous head of his own agency, focuses his attention on mansion blocks built at the turn of the century. They are not usually regarded as artistic masterpieces, he points out, but these imposing buildings often conceal flats and maisonnettes with qualities which can't be found elsewhere. In particular, there is not the restricting 16-20ft frontages so common to most London house conversions.

As typical he quotes Flat 7, at 51 Drayton Gardens, South Kensington. The apartment is on the second floor of a mansion block purpose-built for well to do bachelors in 1896. It has a 22ft x 14ft drawing room and a similar sized dining room adjoining so that either formal dinner parties or large cocktail parties can be held. Both rooms face west with large French windows to wrought iron balconies.

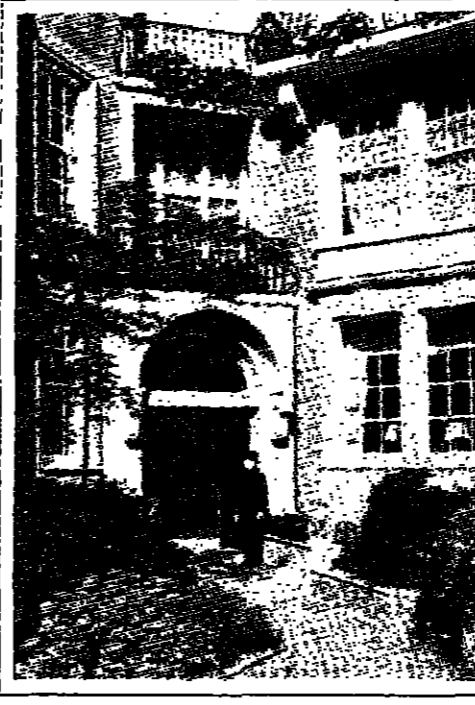
The four bedrooms are set at the back of the building, three of them with their own bathroom. The master bath-

room is marble clad in white with its own American-style shower cubicle.

The flat is being offered for sale with both carpets and curtains at £335,000, by W.A. Ellis, Jackson Stopp & Staff and Francis Russell.

Aimed specifically at an international clientele is the imaginative restoration of three Victorian mansions at Lancaster Gate, Bayswater, to create 23 apartments (from £95,000 for a one-bedder to £550,000 for a five-bedder) plus a spectacular penthouse. This latter, offered at £850,000 from joint agents Sturgis and Stuart Wilson, spans all three buildings. 3,300 sq ft with private lift, roof terrace, staff flat - all exquisitely furnished.

Alec Snobel



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Prices: Ranging from £345,000 to £550,000.  
Area: Average 2,000 square feet.  
Viewing: Site office open seven days a week until 7.00 p.m.  
52-85 Palace Court, W2  
Tel: 01-221 3590, or agents: Aylesford, 01-727 6663 Savills, 01-221 1751/730 0822

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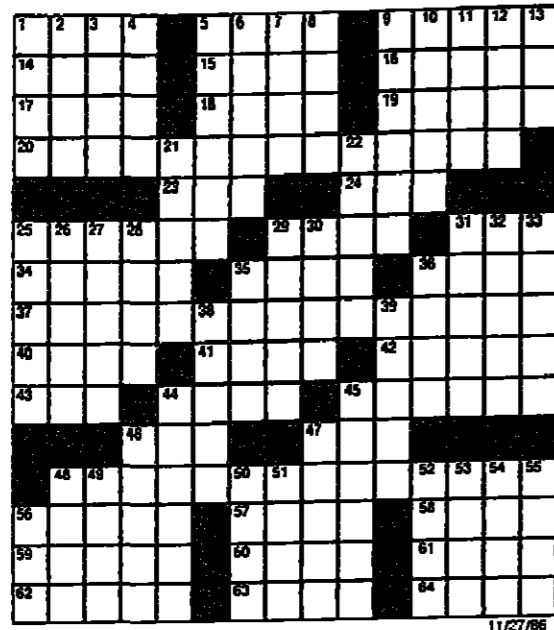
**Leslie Lintott & Associates**  
Savills Valuers Office Consultants 8 Brynmar Street, London W1  
01-487 3333

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**BELGRAVIA SW1.**  
A most desirable finished newly refurbished period house in premier location off Belgrave Sq 5 beds, 3 baths, dressing room, staff accommodation, superb hall, 34 steps, luxury kitchen, vast terraces. 25 Year Leases. Offers in excess of £1 million. Sole Selling Agents.

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Uniquely situated, the finest residential site in the ultra exclusive road just north of Regent's Park a wonderful 10 acres 11m sq, 6 beds, 7 baths, full on-site ground, marble hall, among other amenities, luxury kitchen, staff accommodation, swimming pool, tennis court, private cinema, gym, 24-hour security, 24-hour porter, 24-hour concierge, 24-hour security, 24-hour porter, 24-hour concierge.





**ACROSS**

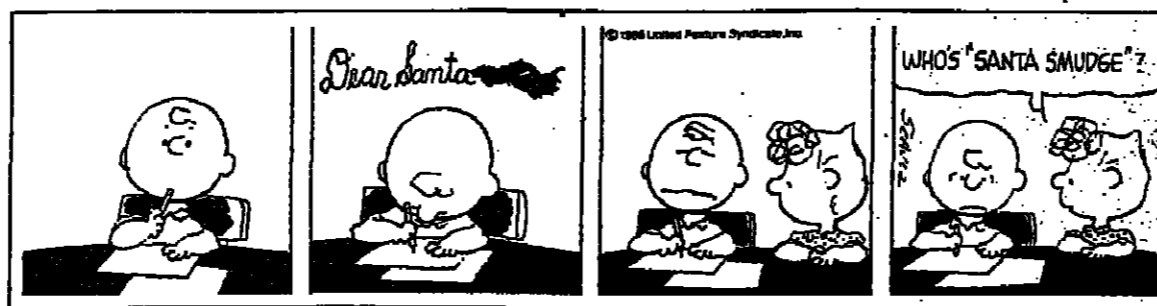
1 Indian trade item  
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17 G.I. Jane  
18 Psi chaser  
19 Natural talent  
20 City not far from Turin  
21 Disintegrate  
22 Gathering place on  
23 As to's other name  
24 Cathedral area  
25 Borscht ingredient  
26 Endo's grandfather  
27 Through  
28 Observe  
29 Some turkeys  
30 Melancholy, to Keats  
31 Lewis Edward Lawes was one  
32 Dependable  
33 Pope's seal  
34 Pope's or Romney's  
35 Fencing weapon  
36 Buckingham's river  
37 Sound, Fla. resort  
38 Very, in Cannes  
39 Pedestal part  
40 Composer  
41 Khachaturian  
42 Thanksgiving vegetables  
43 G.I. Jane

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PEANUTS



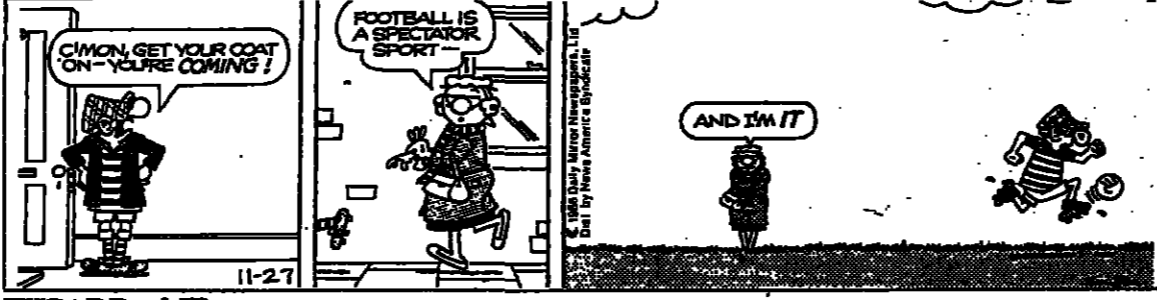
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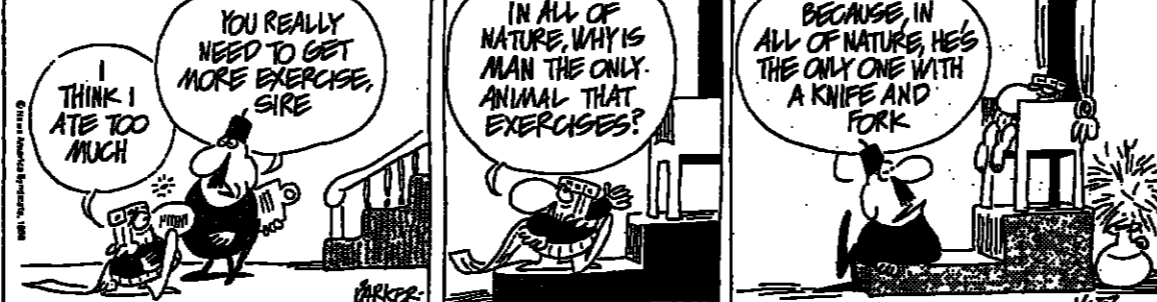
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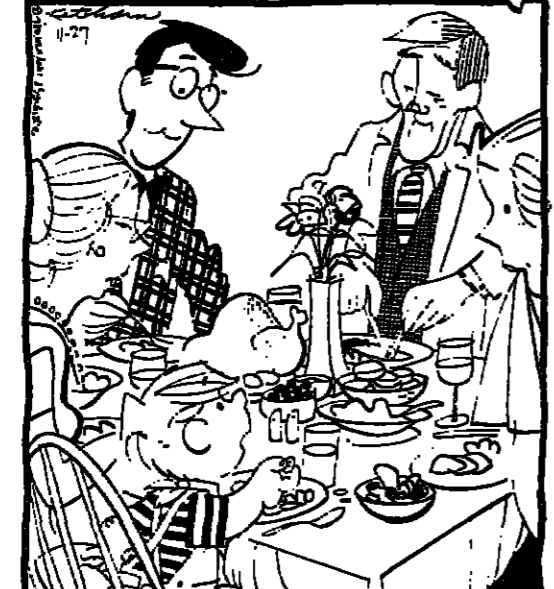
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DENNIS THE MENACE



"HEY! THIS BUTTON JUST LANDED ON MY PLATE! I THINK SOMEBODY'S HAD ENOUGH!"

JUMBLE

A word puzzle section with a grid and instructions to unscramble words.

WEATHER

A weather forecast table with columns for Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, North America, Middle East, and Oceania.

World Stock Markets

A large table showing stock market data for various cities including Amsterdam, London, Hong Kong, Frankfurt, Zurich, Tokyo, and others.

BOOKS

DOSTOEVSKY: The Stir of Liberation, 1860-1865

By Joseph Frank 395 pages. \$29.50. Princeton University Press, 41 William Street, Princeton, N.J. 08540. Reviewed by René Wellek. THIS is the third volume of Joseph Frank's five-volume biography of Fedor Dostoevsky...

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott. FOUR figure penalties, known as telephone numbers, are rare, and for one team to collect two of them on the same deal is very rare indeed...

A table of financial data and market information, including stock prices and exchange rates.

The Global Newspaper logo and other publication information.

SPORTS

Ski Season to Start With One Battle Renewed, One Decided

By Mike Clark  
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg and Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland have spent the last three years waging a private battle for supremacy in the world of Alpine ski racing. They may get a lot of company this year.

There also will be a lot of skiers capable of winning the women's World Cup overall title, but picking a champion is easy. She will be from Switzerland.

Zurbriggen won the men's overall title in 1984 and Girardelli, the transplanted Austrian, captured the prestigious trophy the last two seasons. He won last year almost despite himself, with only one victory, but edged Zurbriggen by 294 points to 284.

"Marc had a bad year and Zurbriggen was hurt part of the year," said the U.S. ski team's Alpine director, Harald Schoenhaar. "With a healthy Zurbriggen, Marc would not have won the World Cup. It was an off year on the men's side, from the overall view."

The men's tour, which began in August with two downhill at Las Lenas, Argentina, was to resume Saturday at Sestriere, Italy. The women's tour was to open Saturday at Park City, Utah, the first time either circuit has begun a season in North America.

Oddly are that Girardelli and Zurbriggen will again occupy the top two places in the standings next season, but several young racers should have a lot to say in the outcome.

"Wasmaier will be there, too," Schoenhaar said of West Germany's Markus Wasmaier, who was third last season while steadily improving in all four disciplines.

Slalom champion Rok Petrovic of Yugoslavia, giant slalom specialist Hubert Strolz of Austria and blooming gate racer Günther Mader of Austria each return from solid seasons and, by improving in the other disciplines, should play major roles in the title chase.

And then there are the veterans who won eight races while pumping some much-needed life into the 1986 season: Sweden's incomparable Ingemar Stenmark, downhillers Leonhard Stock and Anton Steiner of Austria and slalom ace Paul Frommelt of Liechtenstein and Bojan Križaj of Yugoslavia. Stock and Steiner are 28, the others are 30.

"The way they skied last year, that's a tribute to the old men," Schoenhaar said, "but it doesn't speak well for the younger racers. It tells you that if you're sure willing to work, you can stay past 30. We see it in these guys. They're still winning races."

Girardelli, who won 11 races in dominating the 1985 season, struggled throughout 1986 — if 17 top-five finishes can be considered struggling. He came to the World Cup as a slalom specialist but by last year had embraced the other three disciplines — downhill, super-giant slalom and giant slalom — in an effort to become an all-around skier.

"I spread myself too thin, and because of the publicity things from my first World Cup, I didn't have enough time to train in all four disciplines," Girardelli said. "I skied well until January, but by the end I was just hanging on."

He learned one thing during that long season: how to say no. "I learned that I would have to draw the line on all the outside things so I could have enough time to train."

Zurbriggen likewise dropped a heavy off-mountain burden when he completed his mandatory active service with the Swiss army. He had to take leave last year just to compete in the early races. Then a nasty spill in a downhill race at Val d'Isere, France, cost him a month of competition.

Wasmaier, like Girardelli, dabbled in the four disciplines, but with no loss of results in his specialty, the super-giant slalom. He was in the top five in every super-giant last season, winning twice, and the increasing use of downhill trails with more turns plays to his strength as he seeks improvement in the sport's glamor event.

Combined scoring — factoring a downhill result with a gate race for a "combined" third result — will play less of a role this season. Only two are scheduled, which means that the eventual overall champion will have to win the title on the mountains, not in the scoring shed.

The combined was added by the International Ski Federation as a way to award skiers willing to compete, but not always able to score points, in all disciplines. With Girardelli, Zurbriggen and Wasmaier leading the way, more skiers are scoring in all disciplines, thus decreasing the need for combined points.

The downhill constitutes almost a tour unto itself. Peter Wirsinger of Austria dominated with four victories, the most in one season since the heyday of countryman Franz Klammer.

But Wirsinger will have a battle defending against Peter Müller of Switzerland, a three-time champion who barely missed a fourth title last season despite breaking his wrist in a spill.

Swiss women have won the overall title five times in six years, missing only in 1983, when Tamara McKinney of Lexington, Kentucky, became the only American woman to win the championship. History and talent indicate another Swiss triumph this year.

History also dictates that Maria Walliser won't be the champion. No woman has managed consecutive titles since Austria's fabled Annemarie Moser-Proell completed a five-year sweep in 1975.

But Walliser does have talent on her side, and it will take a mighty effort by one of her teammates to beat her. She won the downhill title a year ago and was among the best on the tour in the super-giant and giant slalom.

Yet there are challengers, most of them wearing Swiss uniforms. The top five returning scorers from last year are from Switzerland, including 1985 winner Michela Figini and two-time titlist Erika Hess.

The leading candidates to end the Swiss reign are Yugoslavian sensation Mateja Svet, who turned 18 this summer, and West Germany's Martina Kiehl.

Svet was the first Yugoslavian woman to win a

race — she won two last season — and finished seventh overall in her first full year on the tour. Perhaps the greatest raw talent on the circuit, she should only get better with experience.

Kiehl, like Wasmaier on the men's side, is a super-giant and giant slalom specialist. The decrease in combined points won't hurt her nearly as much as it will the Swiss.

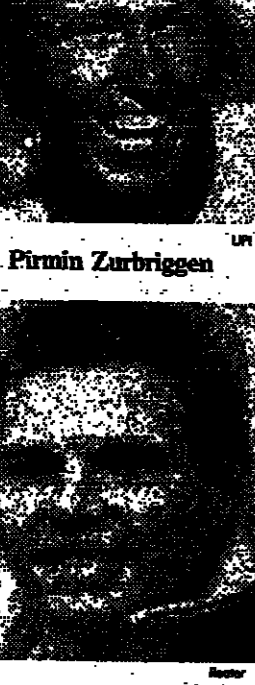
American prospects after a terrible 1986 are guarded. The usually strong women's team fell apart, costing its coach, Brad Ghent, his job. And the men's team hasn't accomplished much since twin stars Phil and Steve Mahre retired in 1984.

But Debbie Armstrong of Seattle, the 1984 Olympic giant slalom gold medalist, is coming back from knee surgery. Last year's team missed her driving personality as much as her skiing.

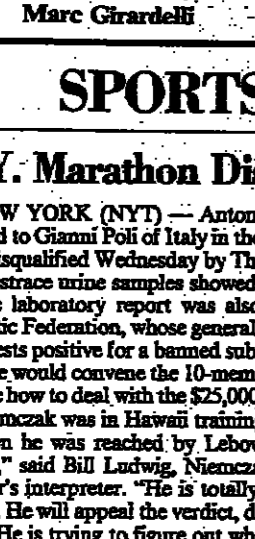
Also returning from injury is Diane Roffe of Williamson, New York, winner of the giant slalom in the 1985 World Championships. She didn't score a point last year.

The men's team centers on its downhillers, notably 1984 Olympic champion Bill Johnson of Malibu, California. He skied so badly in 1985 that he fell out of the first seedings, but last year's four top-10 finishes indicated that he might be on the way back.

Doug Lewis of Salisbury, Vermont, is the other accomplished downhill — he won a bronze medal in the 1985 World Championships — while Mike Brown of Vail, Colorado, is the best of the rest.



Pirmin Zurbriggen



Marc Girardelli

SPORTS BRIEFS

N.Y. Marathon Disqualifies Niemczak

NEW YORK (NYT) — Antoni Niemczak of Poland, who finished second to Gianni Poli of Italy in the New York City Marathon on Nov. 2, was disqualified Wednesday by The Athletics Congress after two tests of his post-race urine samples showed positive for anabolic steroids.

The laboratory report was also sent to the International Amateur Athletic Federation, whose general policy is to suspend for life an athlete who tests positive for a banned substance. Fred Lebow, the race director, said he would convene the 10-member marathon committee next week to decide how to deal with the \$25,000 that Niemczak was to be awarded.

Niemczak was in Hawaii training for the Honolulu Marathon on Dec. 7 when he was reached by Lebow and told of the finding. "He is in shock," said Bill Ludwig, Niemczak's brother-in-law, who acted as the runner's interpreter. "He is totally baffled. He never takes any kind of drugs. He will appeal the verdict, definitely, but he is not thinking of that now. He is trying to figure out what happened."

NHL Rangers Hire Webster as Coach

NEW YORK (NYT) — Tom Webster, a minor-league coach in Windsor, Ontario, was hired Wednesday to coach the New York Rangers of the National Hockey League. Ted Sator was fired last Friday.

Webster, 38, became the Rangers' 12th coach in the last 15 years, with a contract through the rest of this season and the next, reportedly for about \$125,000 annually. He played 11 seasons in the NHL and World Hockey Association, but gained particular recognition as a Ranger farm team coach, the Tulsa Oilers, to a title in the old Central Hockey League. The team could not afford practice facilities, so he practiced in a shopping mall, often without sticks or pucks.

Capitals to Trade Record-Setter

LANDOVER, Maryland (AP) — The Washington Capitals have announced that they will trade Bobby Carpenter, only two seasons after he set a record for most goals scored by a U.S.-born player in the NHL.

The team issued a statement saying it and Carpenter, who signed a new, three-year contract last year, had mutually decided to part company. Carpenter did not play Wednesday night against Boston.

Carpenter had scored only five goals this season, all but one on the power play, the other on a deflection, and had had differences with coach Bryan Murray. During the 1984-85 season, Carpenter scored 53 goals, but last season got only 27.

Yankees Trade for Pirates' Rhoden

NEW YORK (AP) — The New York Yankees obtained veteran right-handed pitcher Rick Rhoden from the Pittsburgh Pirates in a six-player trade completed Wednesday. New York also received pitchers Ceciliano Gantme and Pat Clements and sent right-handers Brian Fisher and Doug Drabek and minor-league slugger Easley to the Pirates.

Rhoden, 33, was 15-12 with a 2.84 earned-run average for the last place Pirates in 1986, and his 12 complete games came with a 1.59 ERA in 233 innings pitched. He was the Yankees' top right-handed reliever, appearing in 62 games with a 9-5 record, a 4.93 ERA and six saves.

For the Record

Don Shula, the second winningest coach in NFL history, ended months of speculation by signing a new contract with the Miami Dolphins. The length and terms of the contract were not given.

French yachts held the first five places midway through the Capetown to Sydney second leg of the round-the-world race, organizers said Thursday in Sydney. Timon Lennarz, Emanuel d'Amico had a 139-mile (223-kilometer) lead on Jean-Yves Ternant's UAG Méditerranée. Steve Fremont with Philippe Jeantou's Crédit Agricole III only another 29 miles behind.

U.S. Charges

McEnroe Owes \$900,000 Tax

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Internal Revenue Service has charged John McEnroe with owing more than \$900,000 in back taxes. And, as might be expected, the tennis player is arguing the case.

McEnroe's lawyer, Richard Bronstein, said Wednesday the IRS had used incorrect information as the basis of papers it had filed in U.S. Tax Court. He said his client had petitioned the court on Nov. 13 to overturn the charges.

The IRS had charged in August that McEnroe, 27, owes \$906,291 in taxes for 1982 because he took improper deductions on a securities investment. Bronstein contended the agency has not done a complete audit of McEnroe's finances and that the IRS has passed a three-year statute of limitations to file a notice of deficiency in tax returns.

Bronstein said he has asked for a hearing but that an IRS backlog would prevent him from presenting his case for six to eight months. He said his client will file papers in December concerning a tax dispute for the three years before 1982.

In his violence, Too Mean had been too obvious. Almost instantly, referee Jerry Madrick ejected him Tuesday. Pete Rozelle suspended Too Mean for two games without pay, a \$150,000 slap. The commissioner had been suspended for two games without pay, a \$150,000 slap. The commissioner had been suspended for two games without pay, a \$150,000 slap.

NFL's Punishment of 'Too Mean' Martin 2 Games Too Lenient

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the Green Bay Packers' media guide, Charles Martin's nickname jumps out of his biographical sketch: Too Mean. And last Sunday, the 6-foot-4 (1.93-meter), 282-pound (127.9-kilo) defensive lineman defended it. Upon seeing a teammate intercept a pass thrown by Jim McMahon, the Packer nose tackle committed one of the most blatantly brutal assaults in National Football League history. Picking up the Chicago Bears' quarterback, Too Mean body-slammed him shoulder-first onto Soldier Field's artificial turf.

In his violence, Too Mean had been too obvious. Almost instantly, referee Jerry Madrick ejected him Tuesday. Pete Rozelle suspended Too Mean for two games without pay, a \$150,000 slap. The commissioner had been suspended for two games without pay, a \$150,000 slap.

When a player is suspended, his team suffers. As it should. In the NFL, a two-game suspension is harsh. But in this case, it wasn't harsh enough.

In the NFL, any suspension is rare. In its 67 seasons, only four players had been suspended for flagrant personal fouls: Willie Town-



John McEnroe fared better on his regular court Wednesday night, defeating Mats Wilander, 6-4, 6-3, in the AT&T Tennis Challenge in Atlanta. Boris Becker was upset by Brad Gilbert, 7-6, 4-6, 6-3, in the round-robin tournament, while Ivan Lendl defeated Yannick Noah, 7-6, 6-7, 6-3, and Miloslav Mecir beat Mikael Pernfors, 0-6, 6-4, 7-5.

VANTAGE POINT/Dave Anderson

pended without pay for the remainder of the season. Dan Stankovic and Michael Jackson, a Seattle Seahawk defensive back, in 1982; and Mel Hargan, a Cincinnati Bengal defensive back, in 1977. Jackson was suspended for two games, each of the others for one game.

Through the years, Rozelle's reasoning has been that even a one-game suspension amounts to one-sixteenth of a team's schedule. That's equal to a 10-game suspension in baseball.

In the NFL, a one-game suspension without pay also represents a heavy financial loss. Judging by Martin's reported \$120,000 salary this year, the suspension will deprive him of \$15,000, a pittance compared to the worth of any of

NFL's better quarterbacks

"If I got fined \$5,000 for wearing a silly headband, what's this worth?" McMahon said Sunday, referring to his controversy during last season's Super Bowl playoffs. "I'm lucky he didn't break my neck."

In the second quarter of Sunday's game, McMahon was looking downfield after having thrown a pass. Less than 10 feet away, Martin was watching the play. But when the Packers intercepted, Martin jumped the Bear quarterback back behind.

"I just reacted," Martin said. "When we get an interception, we go after anyone we can."

But a player on the intercepting team is supposed to block the nearest opponent, not pick him up and slam him down onto his shoulder.

Injury Ends Season Of Bears' McMahon

By Mario Fox  
The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Jim McMahon, who quarterbacked the Chicago Bears to the Super Bowl championship last January, has been placed on injured reserve for the rest of the National Football League season, including the playoffs.

A rotor cuff injury to his right shoulder, which already had forced McMahon to miss four games this season, apparently was aggravated when he was slammed to the ground on that shoulder by Green Bay nose tackle Charles Martin during the second quarter of Sunday's 12-10 victory over the Packers.

McMahon said Tuesday that he would undergo arthroscopic surgery on the shoulder of his throwing arm on Dec. 12. Dr. Frank Jobe, a Los Angeles orthopedic specialist, will perform the operation.

"He told me the same thing the team doctors said — there's a tear in the rotor cuff — and it needs to be repaired," McMahon said in Los Angeles, where he had had the shoulder examined by Jobe.

"Also, I might have a tear in another part of my shoulder, and that may have to be repaired by surgery," he said.

Martin, who was ejected for the personal foul, was suspended Tuesday for two games. But the Packers announced that Martin would appeal the suspension, meaning the third-year lineman could play Thursday against the Detroit Lions.

McMahon, who was making his first start in nearly a month, said afterward the blow "didn't help" his injury. He stayed in the contest until the fourth quarter but completed only 12 of 33 passes for 95 yards, with three interceptions.

"Evidently, he was hurting more than we knew," said the Bears' coach, Mike Ditka.

Mike Tomczak, who replaced McMahon and has started and won four times this season during McMahon's absence because of the shoulder injury, will start against the Pittsburgh Steelers this Sunday. But the Bears also will try to get recently acquired Doug Flutie ready to play. The Bears' other quarterback is veteran Steve Fuller.

■ Miami's Testaverde Hurt  
Vince Testaverde, the University of Miami's star quarterback, fell off his motor scooter Tuesday evening in Coral Gables, Florida, and suffered scrapes and bruises that probably would keep him from playing in Thursday night's game against East Carolina, The New York Times reported.

A university spokesman said Testaverde entered an unidentified hospital Wednesday for antibiotic treatment "as a precautionary measure."

"There were no other vehicles involved," said Jimmy Johnson, the Miami coach. "He simply lost control."

Johnson said Wednesday that Geoff Torretta would start against East Carolina. "We'll start Torretta with Steve Walsh as his backup," Johnson said, adding that doctors had given Testaverde "the O.K. to play, but they said it would be extremely, extremely painful if he was to play."

Torretta, a senior playing solely in relief of Testaverde, had completed 13 of 29 passes for 205 yards, one touchdown and two interceptions this season. Walsh, a redshirted freshman, had completed one of two passes for five yards.

Testaverde's probable absence changed the outlook for the game from no contest to mere mischief. Miami, ranked No. 1 in every poll, had been favored by as many as 40 points over East Carolina, which had won only 2 of its 10 games.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

National Basketball Association Standings

Table with columns for Eastern Conference, Atlantic Division, and Western Conference, listing team names and win/loss records.

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Table of basketball game results including scores and series information.

U.S. College Results

Table of college basketball game results.

Hockey

National Hockey League Standings

Table with columns for Wales Conference, Patrick Division, and Adams Division, listing team names and win/loss records.

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Table of hockey game results.

Transition

Collegiate

Table of college football game results.

HOCKEY

Table of hockey game results.

Advertisement for Blancpain watches, featuring a watch image and the text 'BLANCPAIN 1735'.

Advertisement for GOLA FILS & STAHL watches, featuring a watch image and the text 'GOLA FILS & STAHL'.

Be... ew...

